



City of Longview

Agenda

Parks and Recreation Board

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

5:00 PM

1525 Broadway
Longview, WA 98632
www.ci.longview.wa.us

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with RCW Chapter 42.30, that the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board of the City of Longview, Washington, will be holding a meeting on Wednesday, June 22nd at 5:00 p.m. in the Training Room, on the 2nd floor of City Hall 1525 Broadway St., Longview. The meeting is also available via Zoom.

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87633191752>

Meeting ID: 876 3319 1752

One tap mobile

+12532158782,,87633191752# US (Tacoma)

+16699006833,,87633191752# US (San Jose)

The City Hall is accessible for persons with disabilities. Special equipment to assist the hearing impaired is also available. Please contact the City Executive Offices at 360.442.5004 48 hours in advance if you require special accommodations to attend the meeting.

1. ROLL CALL

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

22-000408 PRAB Draft Meeting Minutes - 05.16.2022

3. CHANGES TO THE AGENDA

4. CONSTITUENT COMMENTS

5. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

22-000409 Board Member Glenda Johnson submitted comments via email in her absence from the meeting. Her comments are as follows:

1. Neighbors and I have seen evidence of beaver activity on Lake Sacajawea—seen in the north- west section. What is our wildlife policy?
2. Dave and I went to the Bingo party fundraiser by the Park Foundation board. Introduced myself to the Vice-chair and expressed an interest in being a liaison. She took my name and email so we will see where this leads.
3. I am looking to start seeking Park Champions for each of the parks. These folk could be extra eyes and hands and would build park pride.
4. I am also ready to start planning for Fall bulb planting. Would like to have a framework in place for seeking bulb donations/helpers during Go 4th Celebrations

6. TREE BOARD COMMENTS

7. REPORTS

22-000410 Parks Division Report June 2022

22-000411 Recreation Division Report June 2022

22-000412 Directors Report June 2022 (Verbal)

8. OLD BUSINESS

22-000413 Library Story Walk

SUMMARY:The Longview Library would like to install two permanent story walks at Archie Anderson and Roy Morse Park. Staff will present their findings from their previous temporary story walk at Lake Sacajawea and discuss what a permanent installation will look like.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Motion to recommend Archie Anderson Park for a permanent story walk

22-000414 Victoria Freeman Signage

SUMMARY:The family of Victoria Freeman would like to donate and install signage that provides the history and background of Victoria Freeman at the park that is named after her. Attached is the final draft of the sign for your review and recommendation.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Motion to recommend Victoria Freeman sign for installation at the park.

9. NEW BUSINESS

22-000415 Neighborhood Park Grant Application Review

SUMMARY STATEMENT: The Neighborhood Park Grant Program is a capital program (budgeted in the capital projects fund) initiated by the City Council as a means of giving community groups the opportunity to improve and invest in their parks, and the city the ability to stretch its capital funds. Annually since 1997, the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board has evaluated applications from neighborhood and community groups, sports organizations, service clubs, and individuals wishing to invest in a project within the park system. The board's recommendations are then presented to the council for final approval. Over the past 25 years, the annual allocation of \$25,000 has been used to fund a wide variety of projects. (See the attached list of past sponsors and their projects.) Along with whatever city funds are approved, project applicants are required to contribute a matching amount in cash and/or the value of paid labor and materials; in other words they contribute out of pocket expenses for projects on at least a 1:1 ratio, and sometimes much more. Applicants must complete their projects in entirety and then submit for reimbursement for out of pocket expenses up to 50% of the total cost of the project. Project applications are evaluated on the basis of community need, community impact (who will benefit from a project), extent of facility usage or availability during the year, project life span and cost-benefit, future maintenance requirements, readiness to proceed, partnering, enhancement of safety and security, and other factors.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Seeking a motion for funding.

22-000416 LONGVIEW URBAN FOREST CANOPY ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY STATEMENT:The City of Longview received a grant from the Department of Natural Resources to conduct an Urban Forest Tree Canopy Assessment. The purpose of the assessment was to map out the current canopy, identify possible planting locations, review the tree canopy changes from 2011 to 2019, and analyze how the

canopy is distributed throughout the City and its watersheds, land use areas, neighborhoods, census boundaries, and right of way. The document and council presentation provides the results of the assessment and will enable the City to make educated planning and management decisions for the future.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

No action at this time.

22-000417 CLONEY PARK PLAYGROUND INCLUSIVE DESIGN

SUMMARY STATEMENT:The purpose of this project was to develop a universally accessible (UA) inclusive playground concept at Cloney Park, one of Longview's 17 parks. The proposed playground will replace an existing and outdated playground that was installed in 1997. The new playground design will be 'barrier free' and feature areas of play offering unique play features with a nod to Longview's timber industry that includes nature-based and garden/landscape experiences for both children and adults utilizing all UA principles. The City contracted with Nakano Associates from Seattle, Washington, to professionally design the playground concept. The concept is still in draft form.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Looking for feedback on design and then bring back for final recommendation.

22-000418 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN GOALS FOR DIVISIONS

SUMMARY STATEMENT:The Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan includes goals and objectives that are intended to guide the planning and decision-making process to ensure that parks and recreation services meet the needs of the community now and in the future. The goals set forth in this document are based upon citizen input and overall analysis of the parks and recreation system. The goals within this document stem from the 2016 update of the comprehensive plan and have been added to and refined with the help of the community, boards, and city staff. The objectives state how the department endeavors to achieve these goals and ultimately ensure that actions taken by the department going forward align with its mission. The recommendations throughout the comprehensive plan serve as measurable action steps to meet the needs of the community, its stakeholders, and help achieve the department's ultimate goal- our mission.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Feedback on goals and objectives and final recommendation.

10. ADJOURNMENT



City of Longview

Minutes

1525 Broadway
Longview, WA 98632
www.ci.longview.wa.us

Parks and Recreation Board

Monday, May 16, 2022

5:00 PM

Recreation Office,
2920 Douglas Street, Longview WA

1. ROLL CALL

Members Present: Rayleen Aguirre, Jenny Oskey, Michelle Rabideau, Claire Pang

Members Absent: Glenda Johnson

Constituents Present: N/A

Council Members Present: Spencer Boudreau

Staff Present: Jennifer Wills, Melissa Harbour, Joanna Martin

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

22-000315 PRAB Draft Meeting Minutes - 04.18.2022

A motion was made by Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, seconded by Board Member Claire Pang, to accept the minutes from 04.18.2022 with the addition of the word "zoom" listed after Rayleen Aguirre's name. The motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, Board Member Jenny Oskey, Board Member Claire Pang, Board Member Michelle Rabideau

Nays: None

3. CHANGES TO THE AGENDA

A motion was made by Board Member Claire Pang, seconded by Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, to move New Business item 22-00321. The motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, Board Member Jenny Oskey, Board Member Claire Pang, Board Member Michelle Rabideau

Nays: None

4. CONSTITUENT COMMENTS

5. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

A motion was made by Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, seconded by Board Member Claire Pang, to table Glenda's comments until she is present to clarify. The motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, Board Member Jenny Oskey, Board Member Claire Pang, Board Member Michelle Rabideau

Nays: None

Board member Michelle Rabideau provided comments

Board member Rayleen Aguirre provided comments

22-000324 Glenda Johnson submitted comments via email in her absence from the meeting. Her comments are as follows:

1. Neighbors and I have seen evidence of beaver activity on Lake Sacajawea--seen in the north- west section. What is our wildlife policy?
2. Dave and I went to the Bingo party fundraiser by the Park Foundation board. Introduced myself to the Vice-chair and expressed an interest in being a liaison. She took my name and email so we will see where this leads.
3. I am looking to start seeking Park Champions for each of the parks. These folk could be extra eyes and hands and would build park pride.
4. I am also ready to start planning for Fall bulb planting. Would like to have framework in place for seeking bulb donations/helpers during Go Fourth celebrations.

6. **TREE BOARD COMMENTS**

N/A

7. **REPORTS**

22-000316 Parks Division Report - May 2022

22-000317 Recreation Division Report - May 2022 (to be provided in writing at meeting)

Board Member Rayleen Aguirre requested the report be returned in June for additional review.

22-000318 Director Report - May 2022

Verbal report provided by director.

8. **OLD BUSINESS**

22-000319 LCC Cloney Park Paint Project

A motion was made by Board Member Claire Pang, seconded by Board Member Michelle Rabideau to recommend the artwork provided by LCC for the installation of a mural at Cloney Skate Park. The motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, Board Member Jenny Oskey, Board Member Claire Pang, Board Member Michelle Rabideau

Nays: None

22-000320 Dog Park Locations

A motion was made by Board Member Michelle Rabideau, seconded by Board Member Claire Pang, to recommend 7th Avenue park as number one in order of priority for a future dog park location. The motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, Board Member Jenny Oskey, Board Member Claire Pang, Board Member Michelle Rabideau

Nays: None

9. **NEW BUSINESS**

22-000321 Library Story Walk

The Longview Library would like to install two permanent story walks at Archie Anderson and Roy Morse Park. Staff will present their findings from their previous temporary story walk at Lake Sacajawea and discuss what a permanent installation will look like.

*A motion was made by Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, seconded by Board Member Claire Pang, to table this agenda item until the June Park Board Meeting. The motion carried by the following vote:
Ayes: Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, Board Member Jenny Oskey, Board Member Claire Pang, Board Member Michelle Rabideau
Nays: None*

22-000322 Parks & Recreation Advisory Board Liasons

*A motion was made by Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, seconded by Board Member Claire Pang, to recommend Jenny Oskey as the Planning Commission liaison. The motion carried by the following vote:
Ayes: Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, Board Member Jenny Oskey, Board Member Claire Pang, Board Member Michelle Rabideau
Nays: None*

*A motion was made by Board Member Claire Pang, seconded by Board Member Jenny Oskey, to appoint Glenda Johnson as liaison on the foundation board. The motion carried by the following vote:
Ayes: Board Member Rayleen Aguirre, Board Member Jenny Oskey, Board Member Claire Pang, Board Member Michelle Rabideau
Nays: None*

22-000323 Parks & Recreation Comprehensive Plan Kick-off

Topic for future discussion, no action item at this time.

10. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 7:01 p.m. The next meeting is scheduled for June 20, 2022 at 5:00 p.m.

Parks Maintenance & Urban Forestry Report

Parks Board June 22, 2022

Urban Forestry during May

- 38 work orders completed
 - Emergency call-outs
 - Crown cleaning
 - Crown elevation
 - Crown clearance
 - Crown thinning
 - Tree removal
 - Tree inspections
- No emergency call-outs
- Staff development
 - 4/11-5/26 CDL training/licensing (1 staff)
 - Course and driving hours completed
 - Waiting on school to schedule the drive test for staff to receive his CDL
- Tree Canopy Assessment completed
- Outstanding work orders down to 70

Parks Maintenance during May

- 144 park maintenance work orders completed
 - Hand watering
 - Leaf pickup/mulching
 - Rec related tasks
 - Infrastructure maintenance
 - Signage
 - Flags and banners
 - Playground inspection and repair
 - Restroom/plumping
 - Table/bench haul/setup
 - Preventative maintenance
 - Cleanup/housekeeping
 - Weed control
 - Trash collection/litter

- Sports field maintenance at Roy Morse
- Wildlife control
- Parts/Supplies
- Equipment purchase/repair
- Mowing
- Top dressing
- Irrigation repair
- Bed maintenance
- Electrical repair
- Crew meeting
- Vandalism
 - Some minor graffiti cleanup accounted for within trash collection
- 10 sharps collected
 - 7 Gearhart
 - 1 7th Ave Park
 - 1 Beech median
 - 1 Highlands trail
- Staff development
 - 5/2 Human resources and safety orientation (2 staff)
 - 5/4 Pesticide testing (1 staff)
 - 5/18 First aid, CPR, bloodborne pathogens (2 staff)
 - 5/24 Master Gardeners training: Turf care (5 staff)
 - 5/31 Master Gardeners training: Ornamental noxious weeds (1 staff)
- Japanese Garden
 - Gardener from the Portland Japanese Garden visited our garden
 - Invited our lead Japanese Garden person to visit the Portland Japanese Garden and work with the gardeners there
 - Two dates scheduled in August so far

Recreation Division

Memo



**PARKS &
RECREATION**
CITY OF LONGVIEW

To: Jen Wills

From: Justin Brown

Date: June 15th, 2022

Re: May/June Report

MAY/JUNE DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

2022 Goals

I. Connect the Community

II. Quality Experience

III. Plan for the Future

- **Programs/Events:**

- Extra Summer Camp space was secured through a partnership with Emmanuel Lutheran Church. 78 kids, grades 1-8 are now registered for camp with 30 still on the waitlist.
- Victoria Freeman Community Garden currently has 11 garden spots rented.
- Summer Staff positions have been filled. Still looking for 3-4 Subs for the summer but main positions are covered.
- Summer Adult Softball has started. Currently, 29 teams are registered.
- Sandlot Baseball will be operating out of Archie Anderson Park. This is a drop in baseball program ran in partnership with HNA and Fellowship of Christian Athletes. The program runs Tuesday/Thursday/Saturday's, 2 hours each day.

Goals: I, II

- **Foundation:**

- Welcomed 2 new members in the last month.
- Working to plan an annual fundraising event. Evaluation has begun of hosting an Adult Prom.

Goals: I, II, III

- **Marketing/Outreach:**

- Continued Facebook advertising
- Purchased new banners/flags to use in strategic locations to advertise when hiring and for start of class registration
- New Banners have been hung at Archie Anderson and Lake Sacajawea to advertise for Program Registration.

Goals: I, II, III

- **Sponsorship**
 - Working to secure sponsorship for RA Long Park Christmas Light show expansion.
 - Youth Basketball sponsorship package has been created for the Fall season. We will begin soliciting sponsors shortly.

Goals: I, III

UPCOMING PROGRAMS:

20-Jun	Tennis Clinic - Youth (Ages 7-12): Session I (Sum 22) (06/20-06/23/2022)
20-Jun	Tennis Clinic - Teens (Ages 13-18): Session I (Sum 22) (06/20-06/23/2022)
21-Jun	Horsemanship - Beginning: Session I (Sum 22) (06/21-06/23/2022)
21-Jun	Horsemanship - Intermediate: Session I - Intermediate (Sum 22) (06/21- 06/23/2022)
23-Jun	Banjo - 5 String Bluegrass: Session II Part II (Sum 22) (06/23-08/04/2022)
23-Jun	Guitar-Beginning (Part 2): Session II Beginning Part II - (Sum 22) (06/23- 08/04/2022)
24-Jun	Family Camp Out!: Session I (Sum 22) (06/24-06/25/2022)
25-Jun	Babysitting: Session I (Sum 22) (06/25/2022)
25-Jun	Home Alone - How to Stay Safe: Session I (Sum 22) (06/25/2022)
1-Jul	Pound Fitness: Session III - Zoom (07/01-07/29/2022)
1-Jul	Firecracker 5K Run/Walk: Enhanced Registration (Timing Tag Included) (07/01/2022)
5-Jul	On the Move : Session III - Zoom (Sum 22) (07/05-07/28/2022)
5-Jul	Tai Chi & Qigong for Health (Beginner): Session III (Sum 22) (07/05-07/28/2022)
5-Jul	Tai Chi and Qigong for Health (Intermediate): Session III (Sum 22) (07/05-07/28/2022)

5-Jul	Circuit Training: Session III (Sum 22) (07/05-07/26/2022)
5-Jul	Tai Chi and Qigong for Health (Adaptive): Summer III (Sum 22) (07/05- 07/28/2022)
5-Jul	Tennis Clinic - Youth (Ages 7-12): Session II (Sum 22) (07/05-07/08/2022)
5-Jul	Tennis Clinic - Teens (Ages 13-18): Session II (Sum 22) (07/05-07/08/2022)
6-Jul	Foam Roller: Session II (07/06/2022)
6-Jul	Meditation & Relaxation: Session II (Sum 22) (07/06/2022)
7-Jul	Concerts at the Lake: Summer 2022 (07/07-08/11/2022)
8-Jul	Rhythms Line Dance for Health - Beginning: Session III (Sum 22) (07/08- 07/29/2022)
11-Jul	Soccer Coed Camp: Session 1 (Sum 22) (07/11-07/14/2022)
11-Jul	Tennis Clinic - Youth (Ages 7-12): Session III (Sum 22) (07/11-07/14/2022)
11-Jul	Tennis Clinic - Teens (Ages 13-18): Session III (Sum 22) (07/11-07/14/2022)
18-Jul	Tennis Clinic - Youth (Ages 7-12): Session IV (Sum 22) (07/18-07/21/2022)
18-Jul	Tennis Clinic - Teens (Ages 13-18): Session IV (Sum 22) (07/18-07/21/2022)
18-Jul	Wrestling Clinic (Youth): Session I (Sum 22) (07/18-07/21/2022)
18-Jul	Sports of All Sorts: Session I (Sum 22) (07/18-07/21/2022)
19-Jul	Horsemanship - Beginning: Session II (Sum 22) (07/19-07/21/2022)
19-Jul	Horsemanship - Intermediate: Session II - Intermediate (Sum 22) (07/19- 07/21/2022)
19-Jul	Happily Ever After: Session I (Sum 22) (07/19-07/22/2022)

Longview StoryWalks

Jakob Collins and Joanne Dallas

2022 Capstone Project



How It All Began...

- StoryWalks became popular for library programming during the Pandemic.
- Our knowledge of our community identified a need for:
 - Exposure to books and reading.
 - Free, outdoor experiences.
 - Opportunities for family engagement
- StoryWalks were a perfect fit!



Project Overview

Partner Organization: Longview Public Library in Longview, WA

Goals:

- Create two StoryWalks in different locations.
- Utilize Google Forms for digital survey responses and a logbook for physical survey responses.
- Examine the data and create visualizations.
- Deliver visualizations to the City of Longview along with an assessment of whether or not they should invest in a permanent StoryWalk.



Advertising

- Facebook Event on the Longview Public Library's page, shared by Parks and Recreation.
- Included in the Longview Public Library's newsletter.
- Ad and article in the Columbia River Reader, a local newspaper.
- Article in The Daily News, another local newspaper.
- Emails to Kessler Elementary School and Head Start.



What did we learn?

- Consistency between physical and digital surveys.
- Better social media engagement.
- Importance of accessibility.
- Importance of budgeting: actual cost far outweighed anticipated costs



Survey Totals

Lake Sacajawea:

- Physical: 41
- Digital: 22

Longview Public Library:

- Physical: 11
- Digital: 5

Total Responses:

- 79



People Totals

Lake Sacajawea:

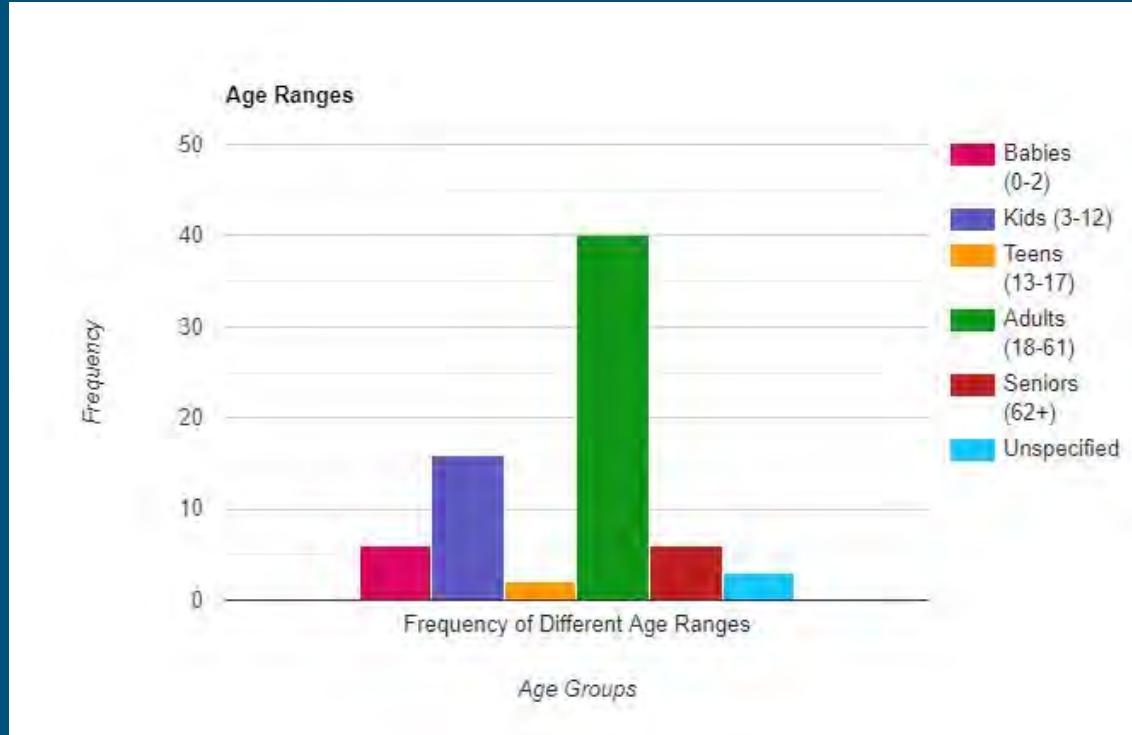
125 *

Longview Public Library

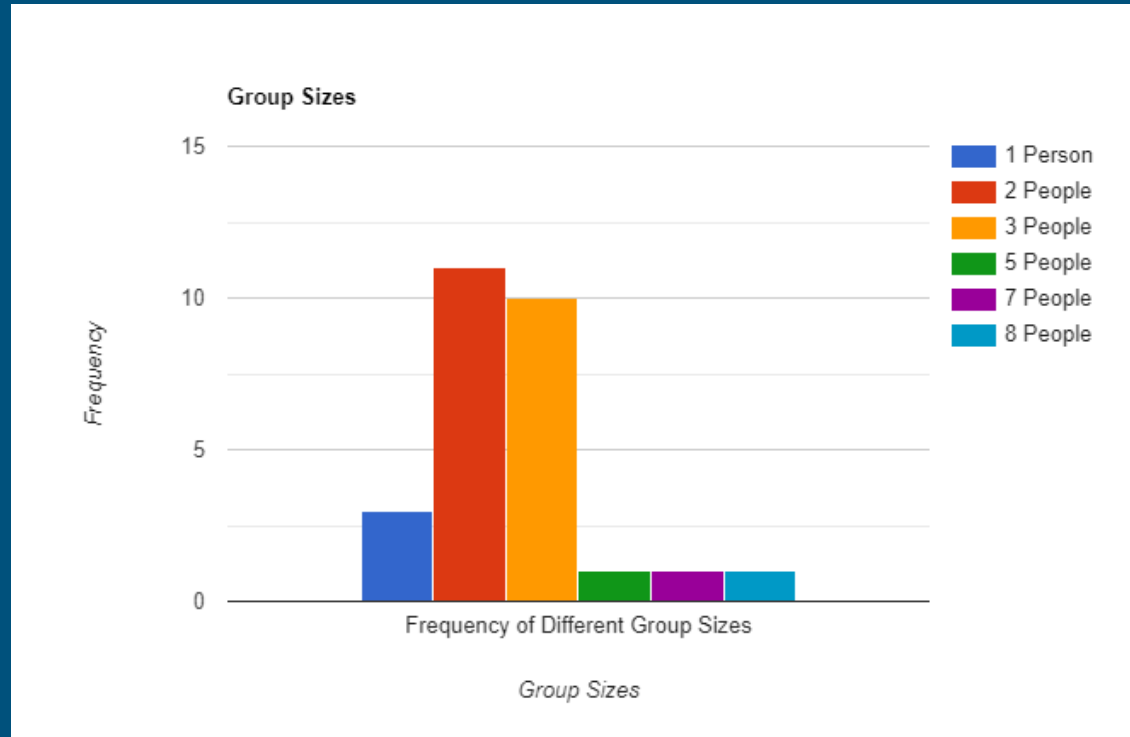
61 *

* Some did not indicate the number of participants, so for these we assumed 1.

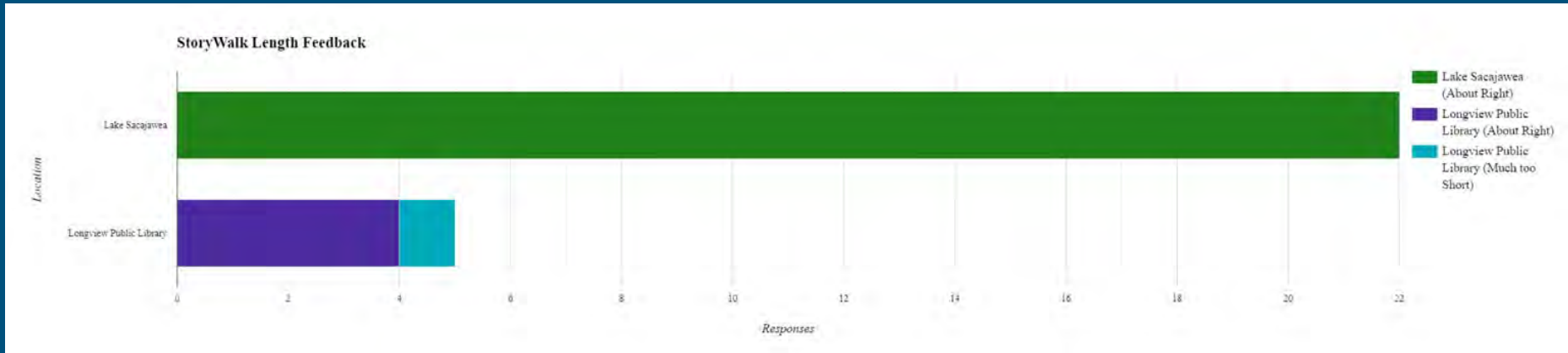
Data Visualizations (Digital Survey Only)



Data Visualizations (Digital Survey Only)



Data Visualizations (Digital Survey Only)



- Lake Sacajawea Storywalk: About ½ Mile
- Longview Public Library StoryWalk: About ¼ Mile

Word Cloud (Location Suggestions)



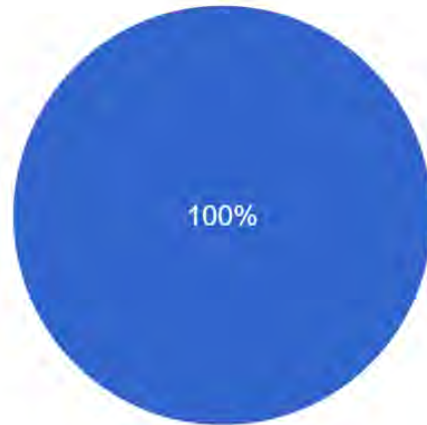
Word Cloud (Key Comments)



The Verdict?

Would you like to see the City of Longview permanently add Storywalks to the current or other locations in Longview?

27 responses



- Yes
- Maybe
- No
- I don't have an opinion either way

Possible StoryWalk Locations



Roy Morse Park

Positives:

- Next to sports fields and disc golf
- Contains a path
- Available parking

Negatives:

- Risk of getting hit with flying objects
- Some hills cause accessibility issues
- Playground location is far away from the path
- Path is not long enough

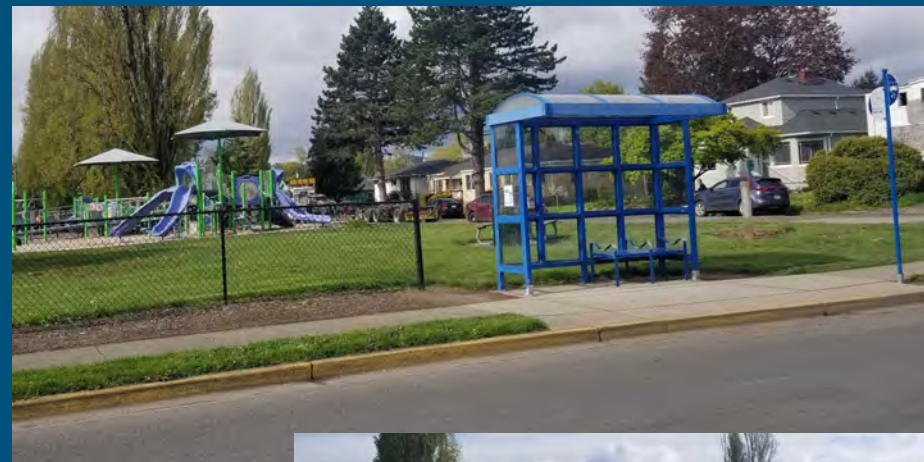
Archie Anderson Park

Positive:

- Next to playground
- Contains a flat, accessible trail
- On a bus route

Negatives:

- Limited parking
- Noise from Industrial Rd.
 - Takes away from outdoor experience
 - Hard to converse



Recommendation:

Victoria Freeman Park

Positives:

- Next to Youth and Family Link
- Contains playground
- Available parking
- Flat
- Fitting legacy to Freeman who valued education and family, worked to raise money to purchase the park, sidewalks and paved streets in the neighborhood.

Negatives:

- No trail or path making it inaccessible to strollers and wheelchairs



Equipment Recommendations

20 x Angled aluminum post mounts

- Aluminum post and aluminum frame
- Black texture powder coat
- 18hx24w
- 45 degree display angle
- Includes (2) 18x24 pieces of acrylic for page display
- Hardware kit



What's Next? Selecting a Vendor

Quotes

Barking Dog: \$6,090

Pannier Graphics: \$5,220

Vacker Sign: \$5,440

Recommendation: Vacker Sign

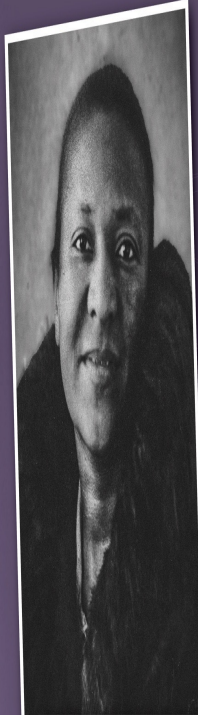


And then?



Order the posts by the end of June using ARPA grant funds.

Victoria Freeman: Longview's Civil Rights Pioneer



The granddaughter of a former slave, Victoria Anne Freeman (1894-1994) was born and raised in Louisiana before fate (and her husband's job with the Long-Bell Lumber Company) brought her thousands of miles west in the 1920's to the newly-established City of Longview. The Freeman's were among the first black residents of the city and, like other black families, were relegated to the undeveloped neighborhoods along Seventh and Eighth Avenue in what the founders had dubbed, 'the city's Negro section'.

Victoria was a tireless civil rights activist and advocate for education, and was shocked to learn the city's (separate) school for black children was little more than a tar paper shack with newspapers to sit on. Longview's first African-Americans may have been shut out of most of the city's neighborhoods, but Mrs. Freeman was a force to be reckoned with. She insisted her children's dignity would not suffer by being educated in sub-standard conditions. After sending her boys away to school in California, she arranged a meeting with a Long-Bell attorney who told her to bring the boys to the all-white Kessler School. Upon arriving to the school, Victoria ordered her son to sit after the teacher protested, saying there was no room. After running to the principal's office, the same teacher came back, 'like Little Bo Peep lost her sheep'. Freeman said in a 1988 newspaper interview. The boys would be allowed to stay, and Victoria would become famous for breaking Longview's color barrier in 1924.



Top image: Victoria in 1955; Above image: Victoria and daughter, Ruby.

Victoria Freeman believed all people were the same, and embodied community service by improving the quality of life in her neighborhood, as well as the entire city. She served as a nurse and mid-wife to many disadvantaged young women, while teaching them the values of faith, self respect, and sometimes the facts of life.

Freeman was also instrumental in the development of Seventh and Eighth Avenue. In 1956, she and others in the 'Women's Study Club' cooked barbecue dinners to raise money for paved streets and concrete sidewalks, eventually winning \$6,500 in a Sears-Roebuck Foundation neighborhood improvement contest. The group donated the money to buy land for a park along Ninth Avenue. First named Clearview Park, it was renamed the Victoria Freeman Park upon her death in 1994. A fitting tribute for a woman her family described as an, 'iron fist in a velvet glove', she will forever remain an icon of the City of Longview.

Victoria awarded Washington 'Mother of the Year' by Governor Evans in 1970



Victoria Freeman's dedication to her family, faith and community was recognized by Washington Governor Dan Evans in 1970, when he awarded her the Washington State 'Mother of the Year' at a ceremony at the capitol. But the recognition for Mrs. Freeman's decades of good work didn't stop there.

Her legendary activism would be celebrated again in the 1980's, when she was featured in a series of trading cards featuring 57 Washington women who had contributed to their communities. More recently, Victoria was posthumously awarded the 'African American Achievement Award' in 2013.

VICTORIA FREEMAN PARK



Longview Parks and Recreation Department Neighborhood Park Grant Application

Application deadline: June 14, 2022

PLEASE SUBMIT EIGHT (8) COPIES OF THIS APPLICATION AND
EIGHT (8) COPIES OF ANY SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Date	Project Name	Project Location
6/13/22	StoryWalk	Archie Anderson
Applicant (organization)	Contact Person and Title	
Longview Public Library	Becky Standal, Youth Services Librarian	
Are you a non-profit organization?		If yes, what is your IRS Tax ID#?
☐ Yes ☒ No government		
Address		City/State/Zip
11600 Louisiana St.		Longview, WA 98632
Daytime Phone	Evening Phone	Email Address
360.442.5323		becky.standal@ci.longview.wa.us

Project Description.

(Applicants are encouraged to attach additional pages including schematic drawings, site location drawings, maps, pictures, and photographs.)

Installation of a permanent StoryWalk - 20 posts and sign holders spaced about 40 steps apart. Participants can walk the StoryWalk to read a picture book page spread by page spread.

Project Relationship to Grant Rating and Instruction Criteria

(On a separate sheet of paper please explain how this project responds to the eight rating criteria listed in the application process. Addressing the eight criteria will enable the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board to evaluate the importance of the project against others that request funding. *Failure to address the criteria will result in an incomplete application and request denial.*)

- ☐ **Need:** Does the community have a need for this project? (Consider whether there are similar or complementary facilities in the area/community)
- ☐ **Community Impact:** Who will benefit from the project? Provide approximate number, range, and diversity of those likely to be served by or benefit from the project? Do they represent a significant underserved population?
- ☐ **Access:** Upon completion, what will the availability of the project be to the public during the year?
- ☐ **Financial Responsibility:** What is the potential life span of the project? What will the maintenance and replacement requirements of the project be, both immediate and long-term?
- ☐ **Cost Benefit:** Do the benefits outweigh the cost of the project? (Benefits include economic impact and community development, additional opportunities for play in the community, and reduction in youth related social problems.)
- ☐ **Compliance:** Does the project comply with the City of Longview's historic preservation plan, park and recreation comprehensive plan, and other city policy initiatives?
- ☐ **Readiness to Proceed:** How soon after the grant is approved can the project begin? (Discuss how quickly the applicant can complete the project by demonstrating availability of the required financial match; permits being secured; and availability of needed labor.)
- ☐ **Funding:** What are the applicant's potential sources of funding? (Please list all cash and in-kind goods and services) Are they already secured? Does the applicant identify partnership arrangements and what value does the partnership(s) bring to the project?

Project Budget and Funding

ESTIMATED BREAKDOWN OF THE PROJECT

Provide Quotes and List of Supplies	COST OF PAID SUPPLIES	\$ 6,865.00	%
Provide Quotes and Business Information	COST OF PAID SERVICES	\$	%
Provide Estimated Number and Hours	HOURS OF VOLUNTEER LABOR	\$	%
Provide Quotes and List of Supplies	COST OF DONATED SUPPLIES	\$	%
Provide Quotes and Business Information	COST OF DONATED SERVICES	\$	%

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT: \$ 6,865.00

TOTAL CASH/DONATIONS AT TIME OF APPLICATION - READINESS TO PROCEED

SECURED APPLICANT CASH:	\$ 6,245.00	%
*(Monetary value of all donations) SECURED APPLICANT DONATIONS:	\$	%
*(Monetary value: 1 Hour = \$15.00) VOLUNTEER LABOR DONATION COMMITMENT: *	\$	%

_____ # of Volunteers X _____ # of Hours Donated = _____ Total Hours of Volunteer Labor Donations

TOTAL OF SECURED FUNDING/DONATION FOR THE PROJECT: \$ 6,245.00

*** If the total of secured funding, including donations, does not equal the total cost of the project please provide below the timeline and steps that will be taken to ensure readiness to proceed.**

The grant funds requested would cover concrete and bark chips for installation of the posts in the fall.

APPLICANT REQUEST: 50% REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENDED FUNDS

Applicants may use cash, in-kind donations and services, and volunteer labor hours to account for the total cost of the project. Matching grant funds are only available for reimbursement on actual expenditures spent on supplies and services and not on donated items or labor.

GRANT FUNDS REQUESTED FROM CITY OF LONGVIEW: \$ 620.00

ADDITIONAL PROJECT QUESTIONS

Will fees be charged in connection with using this project?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, please describe:

Multi-year project?

☒ Yes ☐ No

(If yes, please describe)

Books changed out monthly, indefinitely

Anticipated Start Date:

Sept. 2022

Anticipated Date of Completion:

Application completed by (print and sign name)

Becky Standa

Title

Youth Services Librarian

Date

6/13/22

Please return this application by February 14, 2020 to:

**City of Longview
Parks and Recreation Department
2920 Douglas St.
Longview, WA 98632**

**PARKS &
RECREATION**
CITY OF LONGVIEW

This worksheet is to help you fill out the “Estimated Break Down” portion on the Project and Funding Page. Once all totals have been applied on the estimate worksheet, they can then be transcribed in the totals.

EXPENSES TO BE PURCHASED BY APPLICANT		
VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	COST
Pannier Graphics	20 StoryWalks Posts + shipping	\$5,660.00
Paperbacks Galore	Picture Books	\$585.00
Lowes	Concrete	\$120.00
Swansons	Bark Chips	\$500.00
	TOTAL	\$6,865.00

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS - SUPPLIES AND/OR LABOR			
VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	SECURED Y/N
WA State Library	ARPA Grant	\$6,245.00	Y
	TOTAL	\$6,245.00	

Neighborhood Park Grant – StoryWalk

Early in 2022, library staff Jakob Collins and Joanne Dallas, on their own time as part of their graduate school capstone project, piloted a StoryWalk program in Longview. Before working at the library, Joanne worked 15 years as a Head Start preschool teacher and had become concerned about the limited outdoor experiences children in the area have. Many children did not regularly go on walks or play outside with their families. Jakob had worked four years in the youth services department at the library on literacy programs such as story time and summer reading. They combined their experience and expertise on StoryWalks, which both encourages outdoor experiences and promotes literature to young people.

StoryWalk deconstructs a picture book and reconstructs it on signs, spaced about 40 paces apart, along a path so that people can read a story as they take a walk. The concept was created by Anne Ferguson in Montpelier, Vermont in 2007 as a way to “promote physical activity, early literacy, and family time together in nature.”

Jakob and Joanne’s first StoryWalk was held at Lake Sacajawea Park between 2/21/22 and 3/7/22; the book was Fatima’s Great Outdoors by Ambreen Tariq. Their second StoryWalk was held on the library grounds and featured the book *Oi Frog!* by Kes Gray. Both StoryWalks included a survey component so they could collect data from participants. Between the two StoryWalks, they received 82 responses representing 186 participants. Of those that indicated their age, 40 were adults (aged 18-61), 16 kids (aged 3-12), 6 babies (aged 0-2), 6 seniors (over 62), and 2 teens (13-17). 100% of those asked said they would like a permanent StoryWalk in Longview.

The Library received ARPA grant funding from the Washington State Library, and the cost of materials for a permanent StoryWalk installation fit perfectly in with the parameters of the grant and what we had remaining after taking care of other funding needs. The grant cannot cover the costs of installation, however, which is why we are seeking a Neighborhood Park Grant. We are also hoping the process will formalize the project as a Parks/Library collaboration, knowing that this has been a priority of our City Council.

When looking at which park we would like to install a permanent StoryWalk in, library staff took a tour of various neighborhood parks with a few things in mind. We wanted the StoryWalk installed in a non-historic park, so compliance to historic preservation would not be an obstacle. We wanted the StoryWalk to be an extension of the library in an area that was difficult for us to reach because of geography or other barriers. We needed the StoryWalk to be along a path that was accessible to strollers and wheelchairs, and for the path to be about a half mile long. We wanted the StoryWalk to be in a walkable neighborhood that also had parking and/or a bus line available for people to visit who could not walk there. Lastly, we wanted the input of Parks staff and Parks Board members on their priorities on park amenities and growth. With all of this in mind, we decided on Archie Anderson Park.

The StoryWalk will be 20 posts and sign holders that each hold a spread of a picture book. Pannier Graphics, the vendor we are ordering the posts from, offers a ten-year guaranteed warranty. The picture books will be selected by library staff and changed out about once a month, also by library staff. We plan to select a diversity of picture books, in terms of age range, topic, tone, and representation that will reflect the children and families in our community. A portion of the ARPA grant funding will be to purchase a selection of picture books for the next year. We will seek funding from our Friends of the

Library group or the Longview Library Foundation for future picture books. To comply with copyright law, we will purchase multiple copies of the picture books and deconstruct them to lay them out in page spreads inside the sign holders along the path, rather than make copies. The sign holders are weather resistant and will be available and updated year-round.

The Library is ready to order the StoryWalk posts and sign holders immediately. We have spoken with Jennifer Wills on a timeline that would have them installed in the park in the fall, which works great for our schedule as well.

Longview Public Library
1600 Louisiana St.
Longview WA 98632

Contact: Jakob Collins
Phone: (360) 442-5308
Email: jakob.collins@ci.longview.wa.us
Project: StoryWalk

Quantity	Description	Unit Price	Extended Price
20	Aluminum Single Pedestal StoryWalk Base for 24"w x 18"h Acrylic. Visual area will be 23"w x 17"h. Includes (1) 3" x 3" x 57" post. Pannier will include (2) pieces of clear acrylic. Customer will supply the insert. Removable extrusion to be attached with Machine Screws and Nuts. Frame will be bottom load. Frame will be on a 45-degree angle. Powder coated black or a standard NPS color - brown, dark brown or medium gray with a textured finish.	\$261.00	\$5,220.00

This product is weather resistant, but as it is not an embedded product, it is not weatherproof. For best results, Pannier recommends printing the story pages on synthetic paper and laminating the pages, leaving at least 1/8" of laminate surrounding all four sides of the page, before inserting between the acrylic sheets. Frequently changing the story will keep the pages looking fresh and visitors coming back for more!

Sale Amount:	\$5,220.00
Estimated Freight to 98632:	\$440.00
Total Amount:	\$5,660.00

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- Bulk packed and one shipment.
- Prices effective for 90 days.
- Estimated freight does not include any special services such as a liftgate or delivery to a residential address. Freight will be delivered via an 18-wheeler truck.
- FOB: Gibsonia
- Delivery: 15-20 Business days after frame drawing approval.
- Net 30 Days



Pickup at Longview Lowe's

20 Items



Sakrete

80-lb High Strength Concrete Mix

Item #132022 Model #102809

[Save For Later](#) | [Remove](#)

20

\$109.40



Store Pickup

FREE

Available



Ship to Home

Unavailable



Truck Delivery

Available

Schedule your delivery during checkout



Start Secure Checkout



Longview Parks and Recreation Department Neighborhood Park Grant Application

Application deadline: February 11, 2022

**PLEASE SUBMIT EIGHT (8) COPIES OF THIS APPLICATION AND
EIGHT (8) COPIES OF ANY SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS**

Date	Project Name	Project Location
6/13/2022	MV Court Resurfacing	Mint Valley Racquet & Fitness
Applicant (organization)		Contact Person and Title
Mint Valley Capital Improvement Committee		Donnie Harlan / Committee Member
Are you a non-profit organization?		If yes, what is your IRS Tax ID#?
☐ Yes ☒ No		
Address		City/State/Zip
4004 Pennsylvanaia St		Longview, WA 98632
Daytime Phone	Evening Phone	Email Address
360-636-4770	360-430-5998	donnie@mintvalley.net

Project Description.

(Applicants are encouraged to attach additional pages including schematic drawings, site location drawings, maps, pictures, and photographs.)

This proposed project will be for the resurfacing of all indoor tennis/pickleball courts at the Mint Valley Racquet & Fitness Club (a city owned facility). In addition, there will be four permanent sets of pickleball lines installed (one per court). These courts have not been resurfaced for at least 30 years. The industry standard is between 8-10 years. This facility is used by the entire community. We recently hosted the Girls Sub District Tennis Tournament. We had nearly 300 people at the

Project Relationship to Grant Rating and Instruction Criteria

(On a separate sheet of paper please explain how this project responds to the eight rating criteria listed in the application process. Addressing the eight criteria will enable the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board to evaluate the importance of the project against others that request funding. *Failure to address the criteria will result in an incomplete application and request denial.*)

- ☐ **Need:** Does the community have a need for this project? (Consider whether there are similar or complementary facilities in the area/community)
- ☐ **Community Impact:** Who will benefit from the project? Provide approximate number, range, and diversity of those likely to be served by or benefit from the project? Do they represent a significant underserved population?
- ☐ **Access:** Upon completion, what will the availability of the project be to the public during the year?
- ☐ **Financial Responsibility:** What is the potential life span of the project? What will the maintenance and replacement requirements of the project be, both immediate and long-term?
- ☐ **Cost Benefit:** Do the benefits outweigh the cost of the project? (Benefits include economic impact and community development, additional opportunities for play in the community, and reduction in youth related social problems.)
- ☐ **Compliance:** Does the project comply with the City of Longview's historic preservation plan, park and recreation comprehensive plan, and other city policy initiatives?
- ☐ **Readiness to Proceed:** How soon after the grant is approved can the project begin? (Discuss how quickly the applicant can complete the project by demonstrating availability of the required financial match; permits being secured; and availability of needed labor.)
- ☐ **Funding:** What are the applicant's potential sources of funding? (Please list all cash and in-kind goods and services) Are they already secured? Does the applicant identify partnership arrangements and what value does the partnership(s) bring to the project?

Project Budget and Funding

ESTIMATED BREAKDOWN OF THE PROJECT

Provide Quotes and List of Supplies	COST OF PAID SUPPLIES	\$	%
Provide Quotes and Business Information	COST OF PAID SERVICES	\$34,916.30	%
Provide Estimated Number and Hours	HOURS OF VOLUNTEER LABOR	\$	%
Provide Quotes and List of Supplies	COST OF DONATED SUPPLIES	\$	%
Provide Quotes and Business Information	COST OF DONATED SERVICES	\$	%
TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT:		\$34,916.30	

TOTAL CASH/DONATIONS AT TIME OF APPLICATION - READINESS TO PROCEED

SECURED APPLICANT CASH:	\$34,916.30	% 100
*(Monetary value of all donations) SECURED APPLICANT DONATIONS:	\$	%
*(Monetary value: 1 Hour = \$15.00) VOLUNTEER LABOR DONATION COMMITMENT: *	\$	%
_____ # of Volunteers X _____ # of Hours Donated = _____ Total Hours of Volunteer Labor Donations		

TOTAL OF SECURED FUNDING/DONATION FOR THE PROJECT: \$

* If the total of secured funding, including donations, does not equal the total cost of the project please provide below the timeline and steps that will be taken to ensure readiness to proceed.

APPLICANT REQUEST: **50%** REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENDED FUNDS

Applicants may use cash, in-kind donations and services, and volunteer labor hours to account for the total cost of the project. **Matching grant funds are only available for reimbursement on actual expenditures spent on supplies and services and not on donated items or labor.**

GRANT FUNDS REQUESTED FROM CITY OF LONGVIEW: \$ 8,400

ADDITIONAL PROJECT QUESTIONS

Will fees be charged in connection with using this project?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, please describe:

Multi-year project?

☐ Yes ☒ No

(If yes, please describe)

Anticipated Start Date:

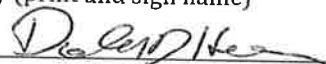
8/15/2022

Anticipated Date of Completion:

8/30/2022

Application completed by (print and sign name)

Donald D Harlan



Title

Committee Member

Date

6/13/2022

Please return this application by February 11, 2022 to:

City of Longview
Parks and Recreation Department
2920 Douglas St.
Longview, WA 98632

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK GRANT PROGRAM ESTIMATE WORKSHEET



ORGANIZATION: Mint Valley Capital Improvement Committee

PROJECT NAME: Mint Valley Tennis Court Resurfacing

This worksheet is to help you fill out the "Estimated Break Down" portion on the Project and Funding Page. Once all totals have been applied on the estimate worksheet, they can then be transcribed in the totals.

Please summarize all of your **estimated project expenses** in the table below. (Out of Pocket Expenses)
Attach all quotes/invoices that coincide with each line item.

EXPENSES TO BE PURCHASED BY APPLICANT		
VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	COST
Pacific Ace	Resurfacing 4 Tennis Courts	\$34,916.30 Including Tax
TOTAL		

Please summarize **all donations of goods and services estimated** for the project.
Please indicate if they have been secured or if you will be seeking out the donation.

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS - SUPPLIES AND/OR LABOR			
VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	SECURED Y/N
TOTAL			

Grant Application

Mint Valley Racquet and Fitness Club

Court resurfacing project for the four indoor tennis/pickleball courts

Need: The Mint Valley Racquet and Fitness Club (herein after called MVR&F) houses the ONLY indoor tennis/pickleball courts in Cowlitz county. The next closest facility is located in Vancouver (Clark County) more than 40 miles away. The MVR&F facility was built in 1978 and needs major updates to the bathrooms, locker rooms and resurfacing of the courts. While these improvements are much needed, our next step in renovations and most important need is the resurfacing and repair of the four indoor tennis/pickleball courts. It has been 30 years or more since the MVR&F have been resurfaced. The industry standard for resurfacing courts is approximately 8-10 years. The courts at Mint Valley are 20+ years overdue. The photo page that is included in this packet, show in photo #1 (top photo) what the new proposed surface would look like. In photos 2 & 3, they show the current status of the facility. The middle photo shows the wear that the surface has taken over the last 30 years. It is so worn that the original brown color surface that was installed when the facility was built in 1978 is showing through the very faded red perimeter.

First and foremost, given the age of the surface on the four indoor courts, they have become extremely fast. The ball skids and slides on the surface making it difficult to play and react to. This is very difficult for our aging seniors and consequently makes tennis rallies shorter and the game much more difficult to play. In addition to difficult play, our aging court surfaces have become so worn that traction is minimal and may allow for slipping or falling when playing tennis or pickleball. Furthermore, the aging court surface has begun to wear through to the prior surface color which was brown. The courts at Mint Valley are currently red and green. The aging courts are stained from prior roof leaks and bird poop which was problematic before the exterior siding was replaced. Prior to the siding repair, various animals infiltrated the building.

The membership and other tennis/pickleball enthusiasts at Mint Valley have generously donated several thousands of dollars to assist in seeing the projects listed above come to fruition. We are seeking matching funds to allow these donated dollars to go as far as possible and bring Mint Valley back to the gem it once was.

Community Impact: The four indoor courts at MVR&F support tennis and pickleball for members and non-members alike. In addition, there are courts for racquetball and wallyball and a full collection of exercise and fitness equipment. The MVR&F club is surrounded by residential areas and is within walking distance to Mint Valley Elementary School. The indoor tennis facility is home to all three local high schools' tennis programs and provides courts for both boy's and girl's practices, matches and district tournaments. In addition, MVR&F hosts 4-6 U.S. Tennis Association Jr. Tennis Tournaments which bring players and families from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and as far away as Canada to the Longview area. MVR&F provides yearly USTA league play for adults ages 18 and over, children's and junior tennis lessons, pickleball tournaments, fund raising events for local and regional charities, and a variety of much needed fun and fitness activities for the Longview community.

Access: MVR&F remains open to the public year-round. The facility is open to members and non-members alike. All are welcome.

Financial Responsibility: The new court surfacing will last approximately 8-10 years per industry standards. Of course, it can be in place as long as the prior surface 30+ years. This resurfacing will encompass a four-coat system and should be much more durable than the prior resurfacing done 30 years ago.

Cost Benefit: The health and safety of the public using MVR&F is paramount, and creating safe tennis court surfaces for our members and nonmembers is important. In addition, with the tennis court resurfacing, we will be creating 2 additional permanent pickleball court lines. This will create 4 pickleball courts in total. Having safe tennis and pickleball court surfaces is imperative for all court users, particularly our seniors.

Compliance: The health, safety and fitness of all people using Longview Park facilities is the prime goal and objective of all City Parks Plans. It is the responsibility of the city to maintain these facilities in a proper, safe and updated fashion. The most recent Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan of 2016 actually failed to mention the needs and community contributions of the MVR&F facility. The first mention of the facility wrapped it together with the Mint Valley Golf Course, but all subsequent community questionnaires and surveys just referenced the "Golf Course" itself. The specific and unique needs of the MVR&F were neither identified nor planned for. The Plan has goals and objectives for the Golf Course (Section 2.7), but nothing with regards to MVR&F. Furthermore, the MV Golf Course has an Advisory Committee to represent its needs, but MVR&F does not have such a voice. This may help explain the lack of attention and backlog of maintenance needed at the MVR&F facility.

Readiness to Proceed: We will be able to proceed with this project as contractor's schedule allows. The summer months are the best times for resurfacing as the hot summer days add to the drying and curing of the new surface. Our goal is to have this project scheduled and completed by the end of August.

Funding: Cash on hand and donations: \$34,916.30 (friends, businesses, tennis/pickle aficionados)

Thank you for your time in considering the tennis facility for this grant.



URBAN TREE CANOPY **ASSESSMENT**

LONGVIEW,
WASHINGTON
MAY | 2022



PLANIT GEO™
mapping a greener future



**PARKS &
RECREATION**
CITY OF LONGVIEW





AN ASSESSMENT OF
URBAN TREE CANOPY IN
**LONGVIEW,
WASHINGTON**



**We do not inherit
the Earth from
our ancestors—
we borrow it from
our children.
-Chief Seattle**



PREPARED BY

PlanIT Geo, Inc., Arvada, Colorado

PREPARED FOR

City of Longview, Washington

FUNDING PROVIDED BY

Washington State Department of Natural Resources' Urban
& Community Forestry Program

COMPLETED

May 2022

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1,858

ACRES OF CANOPY

20%

OF LONGVIEW WAS COVERED BY TREE CANOPY IN 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE OF THIS ANALYSIS

The City of Longview is located in southwestern Washington within Cowlitz County, 90 miles from the Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). It is approximately 15 square miles or 9,709 acres. The urban forest in Longview is a valuable asset providing residents and visitors with many environmental, social, and economic benefits. This assessment mapped urban tree canopy (UTC), possible planting area (PPA), and tree canopy changes from 2011 to 2019 and analyzed how they are distributed throughout the City and its watersheds, land use areas, neighborhoods, census boundaries, and right-of-way.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The results, based on 2019 and 2011 imagery from the USDA's National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), provide a current and historical look at land cover in Longview and will allow the City to revise and develop existing and new strategies to protect and expand the urban forest. This study used modern machine learning techniques to create land cover data that are more reproducible and will allow for a more even comparison the next time tree canopy and land cover are assessed.

LONGVIEW'S URBAN FOREST

In 2019, Longview had 20% urban tree canopy (UTC) cover and 39% possible planting area (PPA), not including any

surface water bodies within the city. The City's total land cover including surface water bodies contained 19% tree canopy, 41% other vegetation; 1% soil/dry vegetation; 36% impervious surfaces, and 4% water. In further dividing the City's urban tree canopy, 8% was overhanging impervious surfaces. The 1,858 acres of tree canopy in Longview provide a multitude of economic, environmental, and social benefits, valued at \$1.2 million annually, plus nearly \$13 million in carbon storage.

Of the 21 neighborhoods in Longview, Columbia Heights East had the highest canopy coverage at 60%. However, the Hillside Acres neighborhood contained the most canopy, overall, containing 321 acres or 17% of all canopy in the City. The West Longview neighborhood contained the greatest potential for canopy expansion, offering 517 acres (52% PPA by area and 15% of the City's total plantable space).

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE

This study found that canopy cover changed from 19 to 20% from 2011 to 2019 (+1% or 70 acres) using the current city boundary. Public/Quasi-Public/Institutional land use areas saw a 5% increase, while canopy on Low Density Residential areas decreased by 1%. Canopy cover within the Mint Farm neighborhood increased by 10%, while Hillside Acres lost 95 acres of canopy (-16%). The overall increase is due to crown growth of maturing trees and growth of newly planted trees since 2011.



Figure 1. | Longview occupies approximately 15 square miles in Cowlitz County, Washington.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this analysis can be used to develop a continued strategy to protect and expand Longview's urban forest. This study revealed that Longview's citywide canopy has grown. However, there is a trend of large canopy losses as development of natural areas has increased. Additionally, trees in the City's Low Density Residential areas have experienced reduction and could lead to stagnation of canopy cover. Annexation, population growth, and land use changes are all factors of the urban environment that can contribute to changes in citywide canopy numbers. It is important for the City to use this assessment to inform future investments in the urban forest so that all those who live, work, and play in Longview can benefit from the urban forest. The City must proactively work to protect the existing urban forest and replenish the canopy with additional trees. Through management actions, strategic plantings, and protections for existing canopy informed by the UTC, PPA, and change metrics included in this report, Longview has an opportunity to expand its current urban tree canopy to its fullest potential.



Figure 2. | Based on an analysis of 2019 high-resolution imagery, Longview contains 20% tree canopy, 39% areas that could support canopy in the future, and 36% total impervious areas.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Land cover, urban tree canopy, and possible planting areas were mapped using the sources and methods described below. These data sets provide the foundation for the metrics reported at the selected geographic assessment scales.

DATA SOURCES

This assessment utilized high-resolution (60-centimeter) multispectral imagery from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) collected in 2019 to derive the most land cover data set. Additional NAIP imagery from 2011 was used to create a comparable, historical land cover data set.

MAPPING LAND COVER

The land cover data set is the most fundamental component of an urban tree canopy assessment. Tree canopy and land cover data from the EarthDefine US Tree Map (<https://www.earthdefine.com/treemap/>) provided a five-class land cover data set. The US Tree Map is produced using a modern machine learning technique to extract tree canopy cover and other land cover types from the latest available 2019 NAIP imagery. These five classes are shown in Figure 3 and described in the Glossary on page 28.

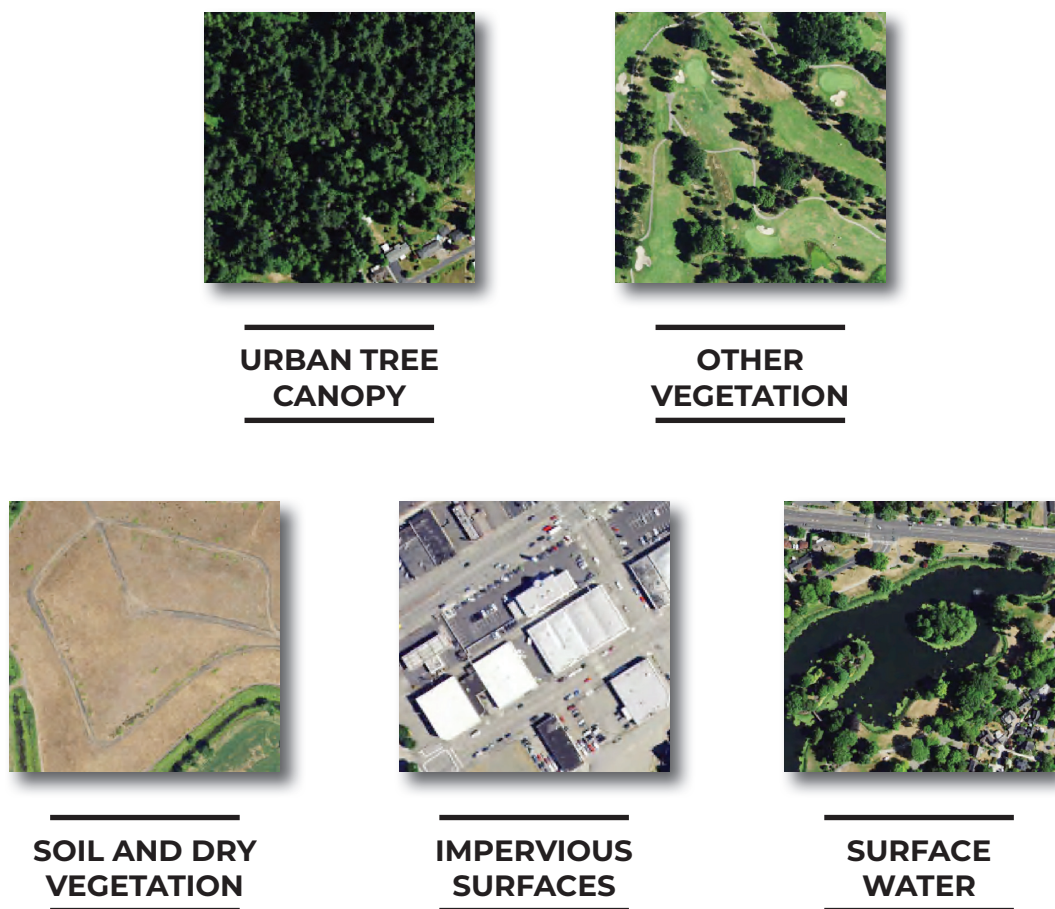


Figure 3. | Five (5) distinct land cover classes were identified in the 2019 tree canopy assessment: urban tree canopy, other vegetation, bare soil and dry vegetation, impervious (paved) surfaces, and water.

IDENTIFYING POSSIBLE PLANTING AREAS AND UNSUITABLE AREAS FOR PLANTING

In addition to quantifying Longview's existing tree canopy cover, another metric of interest in this assessment was the area where tree canopy could be expanded. To assess this, all land area in Longview that was not existing tree canopy coverage was classified as either possible planting area or unsuitable for planting.

Possible planting areas were derived from the other vegetation layer. Unsuitable areas, or areas where it was not feasible to plant trees due to biophysical or land use restraints (e.g. golf course playing areas, recreation fields, utility corridors, etc.), were manually delineated and overlaid with the existing land cover data set (Figure 4).

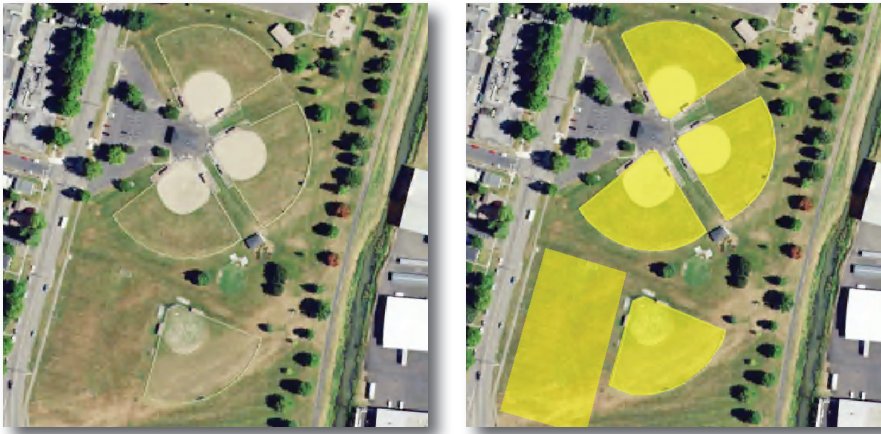
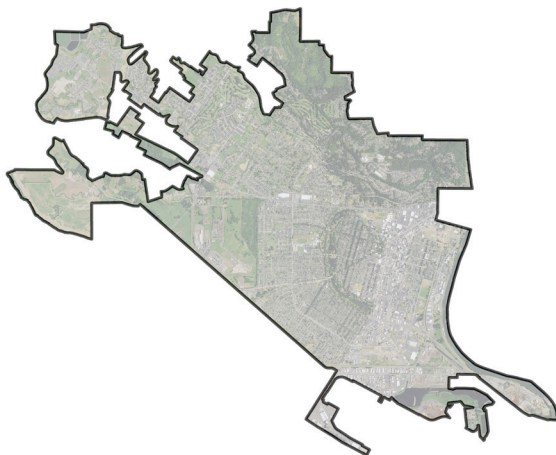


Figure 4. | Vegetated areas where it would be biophysically feasible for tree plantings but undesirable based on their current usage (left) were delineated in the data as “Unsuitable” (right). These areas included recreational sports fields, golf courses, and other open space.

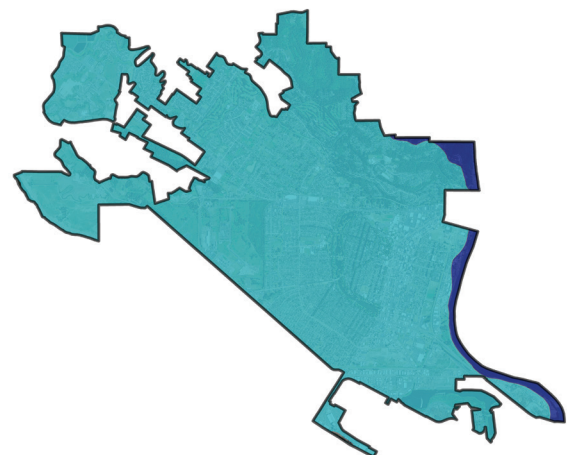
DEFINING ASSESSMENT LEVELS

In order to best inform the City of Longview's various stakeholders, urban tree canopy and other associated metrics were tabulated across a variety of geographic boundaries (Figure 5). These boundaries include the city boundary, watersheds, land use classes, neighborhoods, right-of-way (within each neighborhood), census tracts, and census blocks.



CITY BOUNDARY

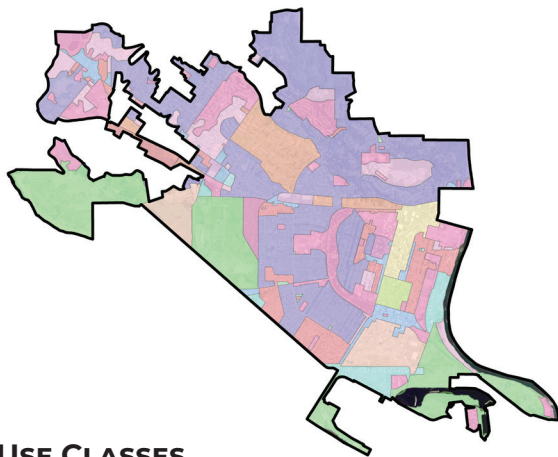
The City of Longview's **citywide boundary** is the one (1) main area of interest over which all metrics are summarized.



WATERSHEDS

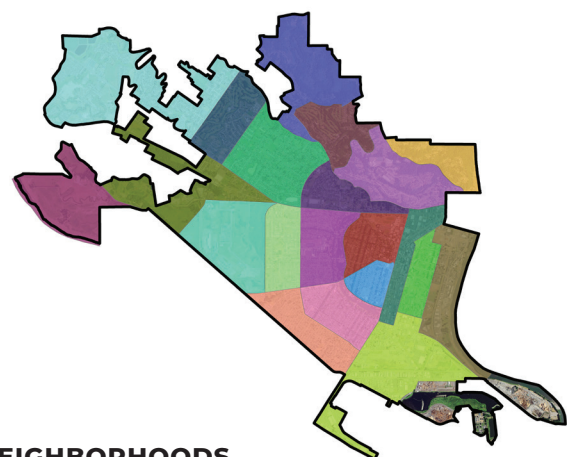
Since trees play an important role in storm water management, two (2) **watersheds** were assessed.

Figure 5. | Seven (7) distinct geographic boundaries were explored in this analysis: the full city boundary, watersheds, land use classes, neighborhoods, right-of-way (within neighborhood), census tracts, and census blocks.



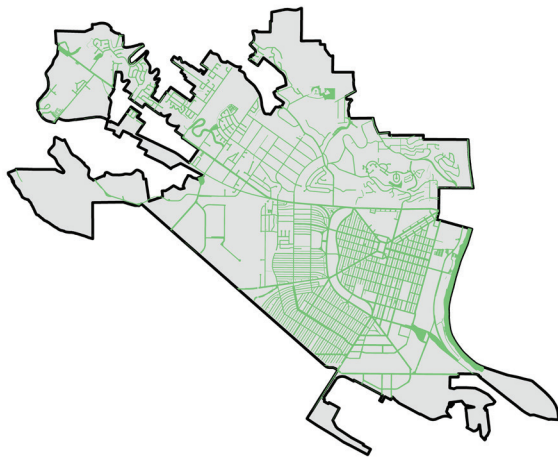
LAND USE CLASSES

Fifteen (15) **land use classes** were also assessed to provide detail on the current human land use configuration of the city.



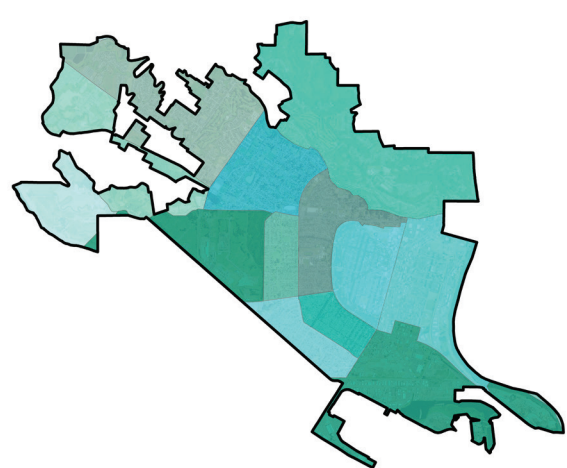
NEIGHBORHOODS

Twenty-one (21) **neighborhoods** were assessed to quantify urban tree canopy at an easily conceptualized scale.



RIGHT OF WAY BY NEIGHBORHOOD

In addition to the UTC throughout the neighborhoods' entire areas, UTC was also assessed within the **right-of-way found within each neighborhood**. This measure is useful for quantifying and tracking Longview's street trees.



CENSUS TRACTS

Twelve (12) **census tracts** were assessed to provide information within populations across the United States. These boundaries can be valuable indicators of environmental justice as they are directly linked with demographic and socioeconomic data.



CENSUS BLOCKS

The smallest unit of analysis was **census blocks**, of which there were over six hundred (681) in total.

Figure 6. | Seven (7) distinct geographic boundaries were explored in this analysis: the full city boundary, watersheds, land use classes, neighborhoods, right-of-way (within neighborhood), census tracts, and census blocks.

STATE OF THE CANOPY AND KEY FINDINGS



CITYWIDE LAND COVER

The results and key findings of this study, including the land cover map and canopy change analysis results, are presented below. These results can be used to design a strategic approach to identifying existing canopy and future planting areas. Land cover percentages are based on the total area of interest while urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and unsuitable percentages are based on land area. Water bodies are excluded from land area because they are typically unsuitable for planting new trees without significant modification.

In 2019, tree canopy constituted 19% of Longview's land cover; other vegetation was 41%; soil/dry vegetation was 1%; impervious was 36%; and water was 4%. These land cover results are presented below in Table 1 and Figure 7.

Table 1. | Land cover classification results.
Percentages add up to over 100% due to rounding.

LAND COVER CLASS	ACRES	% OF TOTAL
Tree Canopy	1,858	19%
Other Vegetation	3,994	41%
Impervious Surfaces	3,827	36%
Soil & Dry Vegetation	117	1%
Water	412	4%

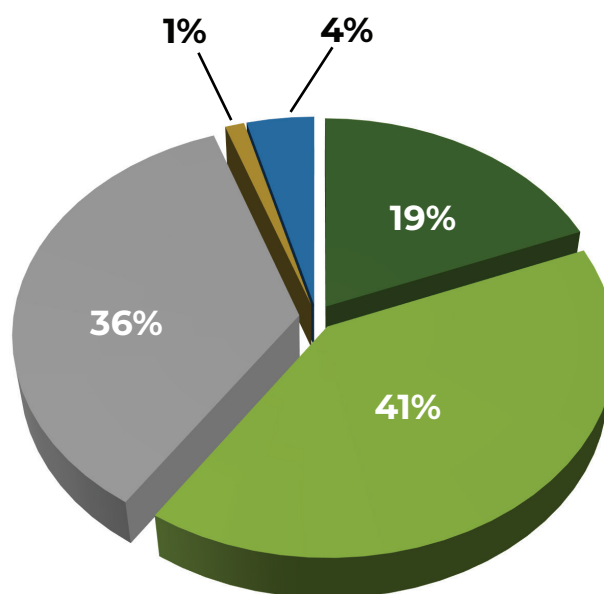


Figure 7. | Land cover classification results
(percentages rounded and based on total city area).



EXISTING AND POTENTIAL TREE CANOPY



Figure 8. | Distribution of existing and potential urban tree canopy throughout Longview, Washington.

CITYWIDE URBAN TREE CANOPY

This urban tree canopy assessment utilized the land cover map as a foundation to determine possible planting areas (PPA) throughout the city. Additional layers and information regarding land considered unsuitable for planting were also incorporated into the analysis. Note that the results of this study are based on the city’s land area with bodies of water omitted.

Results of this study indicate that within the City of Longview, 1,858 acres are covered with urban tree canopy, making up 20% of the city’s 9,298 land acres; 3,994 acres are covered with other vegetation where it would be possible to plant trees (PPA) making up 39% of the city; and the other 3,827 acres were considered unsuitable for tree planting, making up 41% of the city. The unsuitable areas include recreational sports fields, golf course playing areas, buildings, roads, other impervious surfaces, and areas of bare soil and dry vegetation.

The city’s 1,858 acres of urban tree canopy were further divided into subcategories based on whether their canopy had an impervious or pervious understory. Tree canopy overhanging an impervious surface can provide many benefits through ecosystem services such as localized cooling provided by shading of impervious surfaces and increased stormwater absorption. Results indicated that Longview’s UTC was predominantly overhanging pervious surfaces at 92%, while 8% is overhanging impervious surfaces.

Table 2. | Urban tree canopy assessment results, by acres and percent (percentages based on land acres.)

City of Longview	Acres	%
Total Area	9,709	100%
Land Area	9,298	96%
Urban Tree Canopy	1,858	20%
Total Possible Planting Area	3,613	39%
Total Unsuitable Area	3,827	41%

UTC POTENTIAL IN LONGVIEW

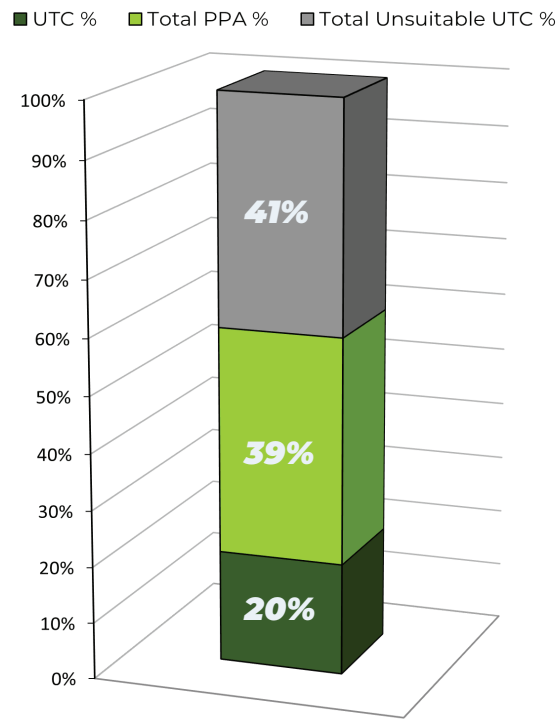


Figure 9. | Urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and area unsuitable for UTC in Longview.

Table 3. | Urban tree canopy assessment results of trees overhanging pervious or impervious surfaces.

City of Longview	Acres	%
Overhanging Pervious Surfaces	1,714	92%
Overhanging Impervious Surfaces	144	8%

CITYWIDE URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE

There was an increase in Longview’s tree canopy over the eight-year study period. Tree canopy increased by approximately 70 acres citywide, yielding a 1% raw increase since 2011. This increase in canopy can be attributed to crown growth of maturing trees and growth of newly planted trees since 2011. Current levels of urban tree canopy in Longview can continue to be improved with careful planning and planting efforts. See Table 4 for more details.

Table 4. | Urban tree canopy change for the City of Longview.

City of Longview	Total Area	Land Area	UTC 2011		UTC 2019		UTC Change	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Urban Tree Canopy	9,709	9,298	1,789	19%	1,858	20%	70	1%

URBAN TREE CANOPY BY WATERSHED

Because of their benefits for regulating runoff, reducing flooding, and maintaining a healthy water cycle, urban tree canopy metrics were also assessed by watersheds. Trees planted within these areas can help to intercept and absorb stormwater runoff that may otherwise carry unhealthy pollutants into surface water bodies. Only two watersheds exist within Longview's city boundary. Leckler Creek-Cowlitz River makes up 2% of the City's land area while the Frontal Columbia River encompasses the other 98%. Tree canopy coverage in these areas were 45% and 19% respectively. However, since these boundaries are disproportionate, the metrics do not provide additional insights on canopy trends.

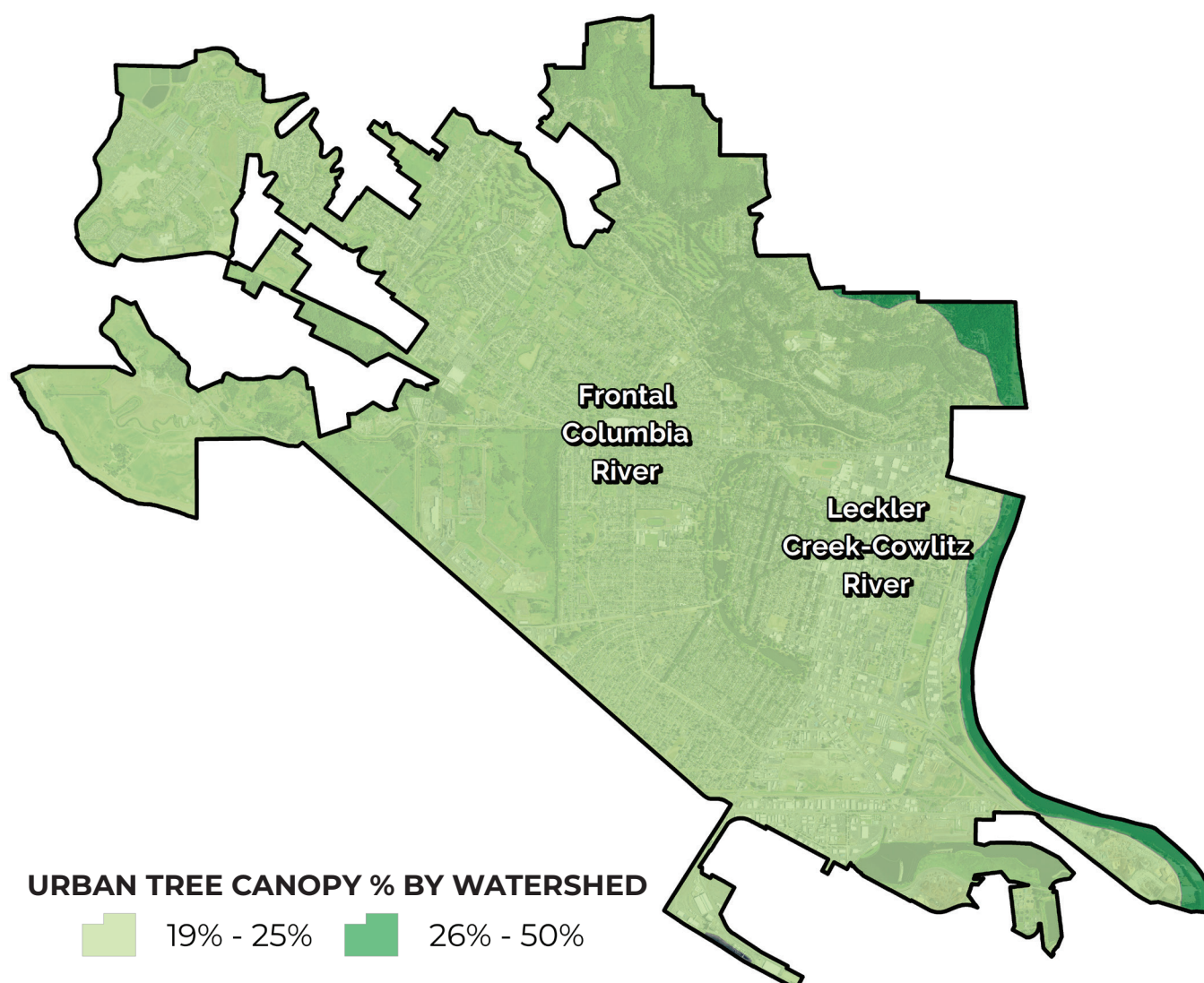


Figure 10. | Urban tree canopy in Longview by watersheds.

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY WATERSHED

Within Longview's watersheds, there were increases in tree canopy cover of 1% (64 acres) in Frontal Columbia River and 3% (6 acres) in Leckler Creek-Cowlitz River from 2011 to 2019. These corridors provide a variety of important ecosystem services including, but not limited to, wildlife habitat, water quality, and stormwater runoff, so it is important to maintain the existing tree canopy in these areas.

URBAN TREE CANOPY BY LAND USE

UTC and PPA were assessed in Longview's 15 land use areas. Low Density Residential areas had the highest distribution of land area and contributed the greatest amounts of both UTC and PPA towards the citywide totals, making up 55% of the city's UTC and 34% of all PPA in Longview. The Central Business District and the Regional Commercial district had the lowest UTC with 3% canopy cover and less than 10 acres of tree canopy combined. The Public/Quasi-Public/Institutional land use class constitutes the third largest land area, has a UTC above the citywide average (22%), and contains 11% of the citywide PPA. This area may be managed by the city and would make a prime target for city-led planting efforts. Heavy Industrial land use areas had the second-largest distribution of land area, relatively low canopy cover at 8%, and a large amount of plantable space with 24% of the citywide PPA. Collaborative planting efforts between the City and private industries could yield impactful results.

Table 5. | Urban tree canopy assessment results by land use class.

Land Use	Land Area		Urban Tree Canopy			Possible Planting Area		
	Acres	Dist.	Acres	%	Dist.	Acres	%	Dist.
Central Business District	212	2%	7	3%	0%	9	4%	0%
Civic Center	35	0%	11	32%	1%	6	16%	0%
Community Commercial	257	3%	17	7%	1%	68	27%	2%
Heavy Industrial	1,589	17%	134	8%	7%	895	56%	24%
High Density Residential	664	7%	128	19%	7%	249	37%	7%
Light Industrial	258	3%	13	5%	1%	51	20%	1%
Low Density Residential	3,316	36%	1,013	31%	55%	1,260	38%	34%
Medium Density Residential	594	6%	145	24%	8%	238	40%	6%
Mixed Use Commercial/Industrial	468	5%	32	7%	2%	241	51%	6%
Mixed Use Office/Commercial	88	1%	4	5%	0%	8	9%	0%
Mixed Use Residential/Commercial	10	0%	2	16%	0%	7	67%	0%
Neighborhood/Convenience Commercial	11	0%	1	7%	0%	2	21%	0%
Public/Quasi-Public/Institutional	1,220	13%	263	22%	14%	420	34%	11%
Regional Commercial	54	1%	2	3%	0%	2	4%	0%
Traditional Neighborhood Res.	505	5%	86	17%	5%	293	58%	8%
Totals	9,282	100%	1,856	20%	100%	3,750	40%	100%

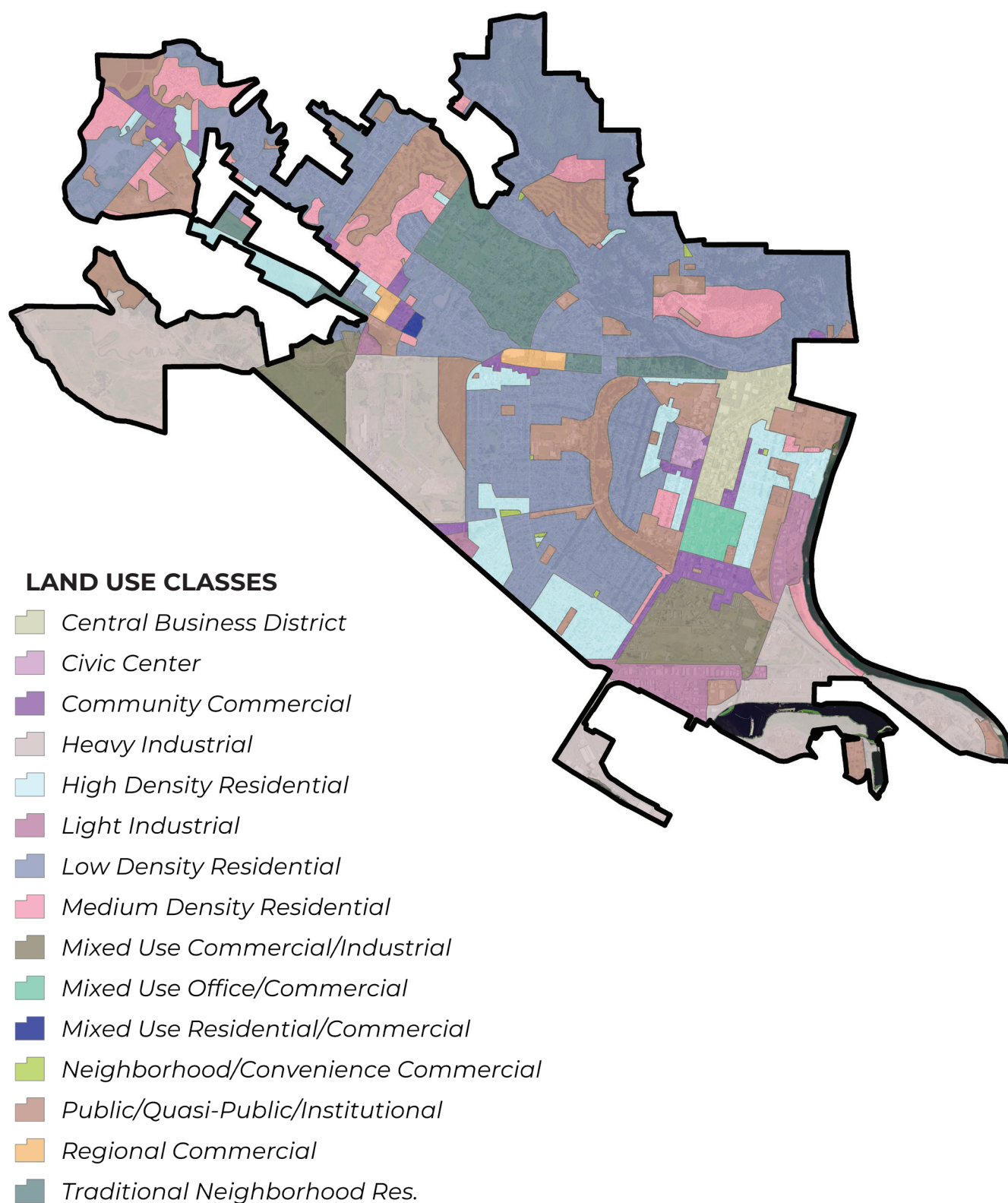


Figure 11. | Urban tree canopy in Longview by land use classes.

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY LAND USE

Dividing the urban tree canopy change results by the City's land use categories offered some additional insights as to how Longview's canopy has changed over time. While canopy losses and gains occurred in all land use classes, all of the net canopy losses occurred in three land uses. Two classes sustained no net change, and the rest experienced increases. Low Density Residential areas had the greatest individual reduction in canopy (-42 acres) but maintained the highest overall UTC %. Canopy in Public/Quasi-Public/Institutional experienced the largest increase at a 5% gain from 16% (202 acres in 2011) to 21% (263 acres in 2019). High Density Residential and Mixed Use Residential/Commercial both increased their canopy by 4% in eight years.



URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY LAND USE (ACRES)

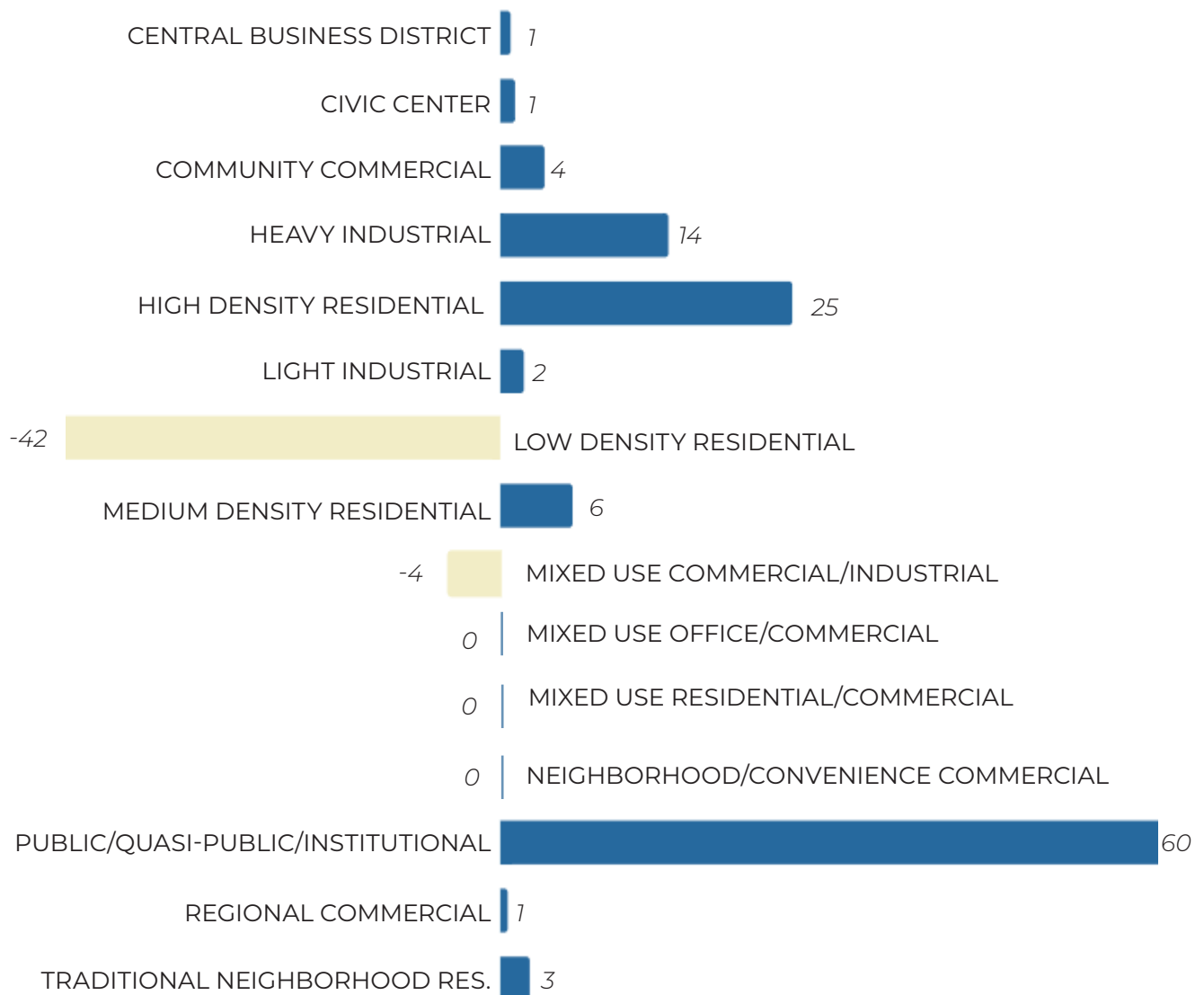


Figure 12. | Urban tree canopy change by land use in acres in Longview from 2011-2019.

URBAN TREE CANOPY BY NEIGHBORHOODS

Urban tree canopy metrics were also assessed at the neighborhood level. This analysis revealed that Longview has a great deal of variation in UTC throughout the city. While some neighborhoods such as Columbia Heights East and Hillside Acres had over 50% canopy cover, others such as Downtown and Industrial Way had only 3%. Hillside Acres had 53% canopy cover and represents 17% of the citywide UTC.

In terms of possible planting areas, West Longview had 51% PPA and contained 15% of the city's total PPA. Barlow Point and Mint Farm also represented a large portion of the city's PPA at 12% and 10%, respectively. The lowest percentage of plantable space was found within the Downtown neighborhood at 3%. The City should look for ways to add tree pits and other planting strips to impervious areas like sidewalks and parking lots to increase canopy cover in these areas.

Table 6. | Urban tree canopy by neighborhood.

Neighborhood	Land Area		Urban Tree Canopy			Possible Planting Area		
	Acres	Dist.	Acres	%	Dist.	Acres	%	Dist.
Barlow Point	516	6%	48	9%	3%	406	79%	12%
Broadway	213	2%	28	12%	1%	51	23%	1%
Cascade/City View	530	6%	236	44%	13%	144	27%	4%
Columbia Heights East	268	3%	160	58%	9%	57	21%	2%
Columbia Valley Gardens	586	7%	82	14%	4%	317	54%	9%
Downtown	246	3%	7	3%	0%	8	3%	0%
Glenwood	315	4%	140	44%	8%	68	21%	2%
Highlands	351	4%	35	10%	2%	151	42%	4%
Hillside Acres	605	7%	321	53%	17%	216	35%	6%
Industrial Way	746	8%	23	3%	1%	192	26%	5%
Memorial Park	584	7%	163	28%	9%	231	39%	7%
Mint Farm	579	6%	81	14%	4%	339	58%	10%
Mint Valley	341	4%	59	17%	3%	111	32%	3%
New West Side	155	2%	24	15%	1%	34	21%	1%
Northlake/Corman	276	3%	50	18%	3%	106	38%	3%
Old West Side	298	3%	74	23%	4%	66	21%	2%
Olympic East	339	4%	66	19%	4%	115	33%	3%
Olympic West	311	3%	35	11%	2%	126	40%	4%
St. Helens	316	4%	61	18%	3%	112	33%	3%
Third Avenue	378	4%	33	9%	2%	139	36%	4%
West Longview	1,002	11%	117	12%	6%	517	51%	15%
Totals	8,954	100%	1,844	20%	100%	3,506	39%	100%

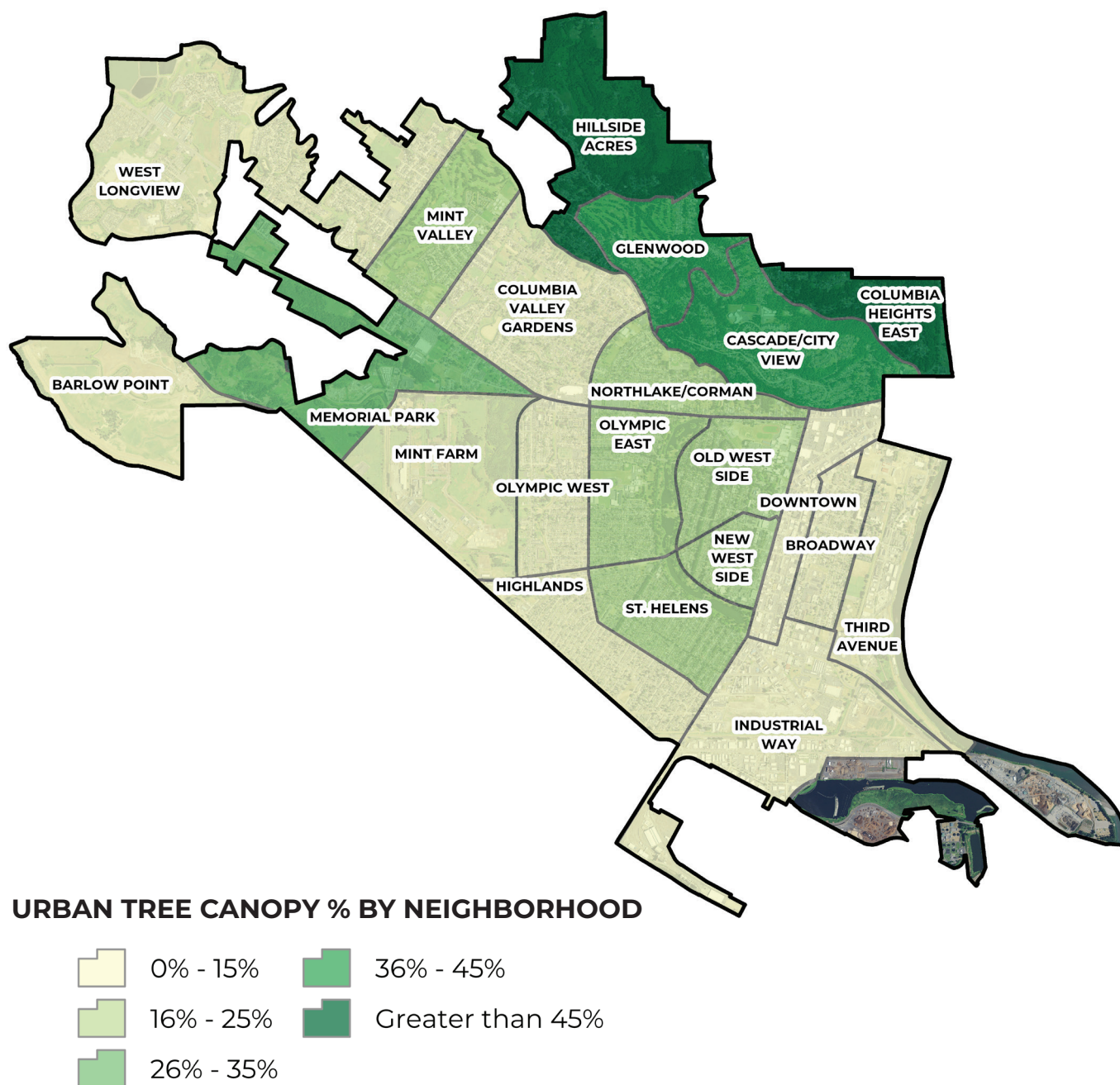


Figure 13. | Urban tree canopy in Longview by neighborhood.

URBAN TREE CANOPY BY RIGHT-OF-WAY BY NEIGHBORHOODS

In addition to assessing the entirety of each neighborhood, UTC was also assessed within the rights-of-way within each neighborhood (Figures 14-16). The right-of-way (ROW) includes the City's sidewalks, roadways, and medians that are publicly owned and maintained. This metric helps quantify the City's street tree resources, as trees in this area provide an especially valuable service in terms of air pollution control, stormwater interception and absorption, and shading, while still tying it to a significant unit of measure (neighborhoods). Out of the 21 neighborhoods, Hillside Acres had the highest UTC at 39% followed by Old West Side with 37%. The Downtown and Industrial Way neighborhoods had the lowest UTC at 5% each. West Longview contained the most PPA with 13% (35 acres) of all PPA within the right-of-way. Industrial Way, the neighborhood with the second-lowest UTC (5%), contained 32 acres of PPA, or 12% of all PPA within the ROW.

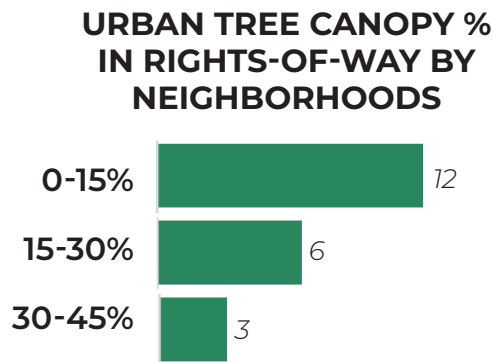


Figure 14. | Number of neighborhoods with rights-of-way within percent canopy cover ranges.

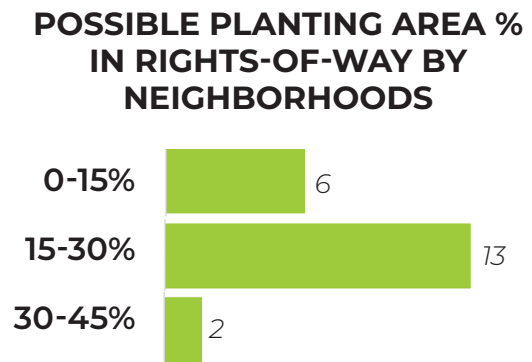


Figure 15. | Number of neighborhoods with rights-of-way within percent possible planting area ranges.

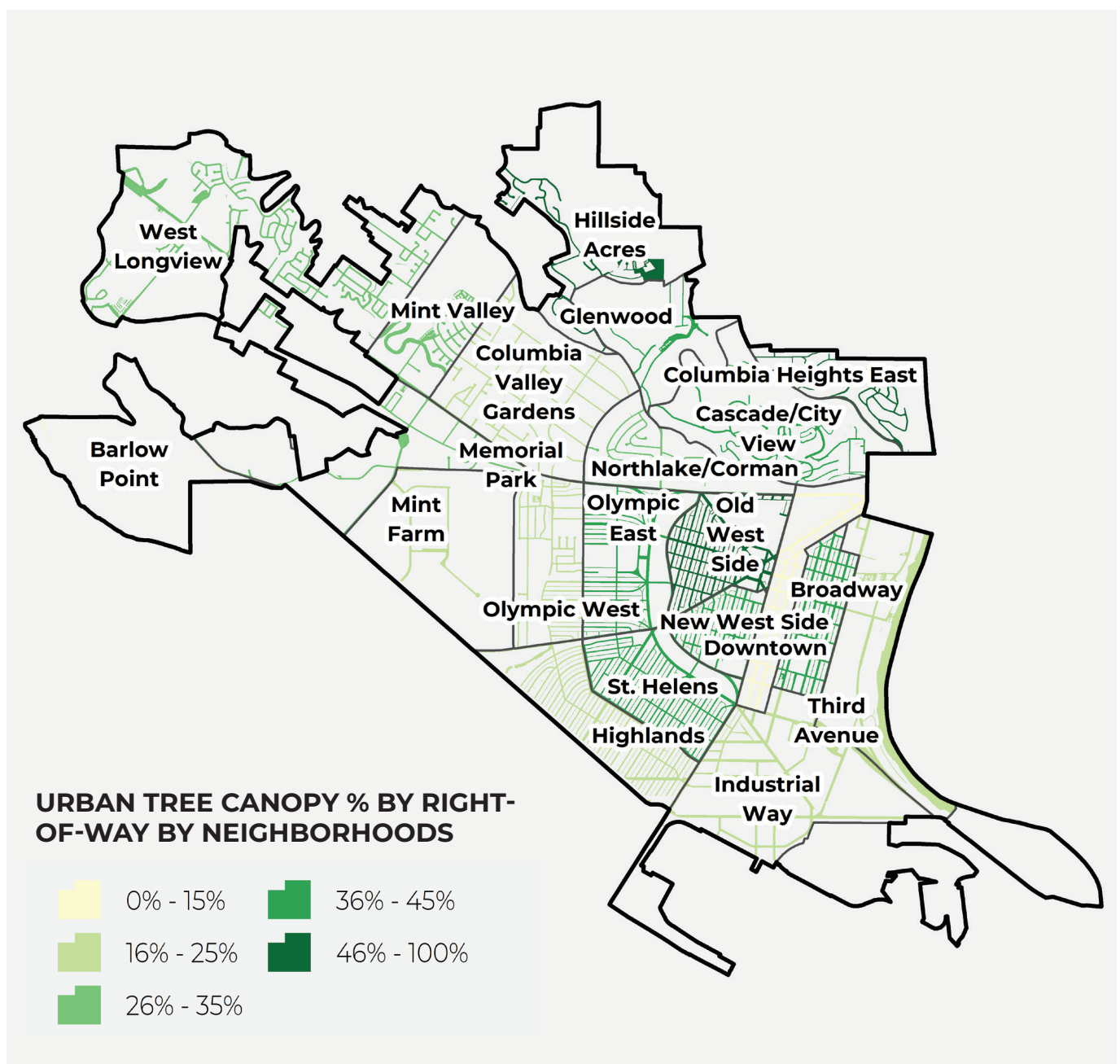


Figure 16. | Urban tree canopy in Longview by ROW by neighborhood.

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Looking at canopy change by neighborhood revealed that 95 of the 100 acres of net canopy loss occurred in one neighborhood. Hillside Acres lost 95 of its 417 acres from 2011 to 2019 equating to a 16% decrease in canopy cover. Mint Farm experienced the largest increase (58 acres) in its canopy acreage from 23 acres in 2011 to 81 acres in 2019, a gain of 10%. Growth was observed in trees in natural areas as well as street trees. A majority of areas (15 neighborhoods, or 71% of the city) experienced an increase in canopy cover over the eight years. Canopy coverage in Barlow Point, Columbia Valley Gardens, Industrial Way, Mint Valley, and Olympic West remained nearly unchanged.

Table 7. | Urban tree canopy change by Longview neighborhoods.

Designated Land Use	Land Area		UTC 2011		UTC 2019		UTC Change	
	Acres	Dist.	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Barlow Point	516	6%	49	10%	48	9%	-2	0%
Broadway	213	2%	23	11%	28	13%	5	2%
Cascade/City View	530	6%	232	44%	236	45%	4	1%
Columbia Heights East	268	3%	148	55%	160	60%	12	5%
Columbia Valley Gardens	586	7%	82	14%	82	14%	0	0%
Downtown	246	3%	6	2%	7	3%	1	1%
Glenwood	315	4%	136	43%	140	44%	3	1%
Highlands	351	4%	28	8%	35	10%	7	2%
Hillside Acres	605	7%	417	69%	321	53%	-95	-16%
Industrial Way	746	8%	25	3%	23	3%	-3	0%
Memorial Park	584	7%	142	24%	163	28%	21	4%
Mint Farm	579	6%	23	4%	81	14%	58	10%
Mint Valley	341	4%	58	17%	59	17%	1	0%
New West Side	155	2%	20	13%	24	16%	4	3%
Northlake/Corman	276	3%	46	17%	50	18%	4	1%
Old West Side	298	3%	64	21%	74	25%	11	4%
Olympic East	339	4%	60	18%	66	19%	6	2%
Olympic West	311	3%	34	11%	35	11%	1	0%
St. Helens	316	4%	50	16%	61	19%	11	3%
Third Avenue	378	4%	27	7%	33	9%	6	2%
West Longview	1,002	11%	99	10%	117	12%	18	2%
Totals	8,954	100%	1,770	20%	1,844	21%	74	1%

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY RIGHT-OF-WAY BY NEIGHBORHOODS

Changes in canopy cover within the rights-of-way of each neighborhood were assessed to gain insight into changes in street trees citywide and within each neighborhood. These areas had an overall increase of 2% which was greater than the citywide average of 1%. Changes across neighborhoods had little variation, with either an increase or no change. The greatest increases occurred in Columbia Heights East and St. Helens at 8% (3 acres) and 6% (6 acres), respectively.

URBAN TREE CANOPY BY CENSUS TRACTS

UTC and PPA were assessed at the census tract level. Census tracts contain clusters of census blocks and block group boundaries. This is the largest geographic unit of measure at which the U.S. Census publishes sample data within a state and represents between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. This scale links to socio-demographic data making it a useful boundary for assessing the equitable distribution of tree canopy within a city. This assessment used 2010 census boundaries to coincide with the boundaries of the Washington Environmental Health Disparities Map (more details can be found in the Green Equity section of this report). Results indicated some of the City's 12 census tracts contained less than 10% canopy cover, while the tract covering the Hillside Acres, Glenwood, Cascade/City View, and Columbia Heights East neighborhoods contained 50%. PPA varied from 28% to 82% with higher amounts on the west side of the city.

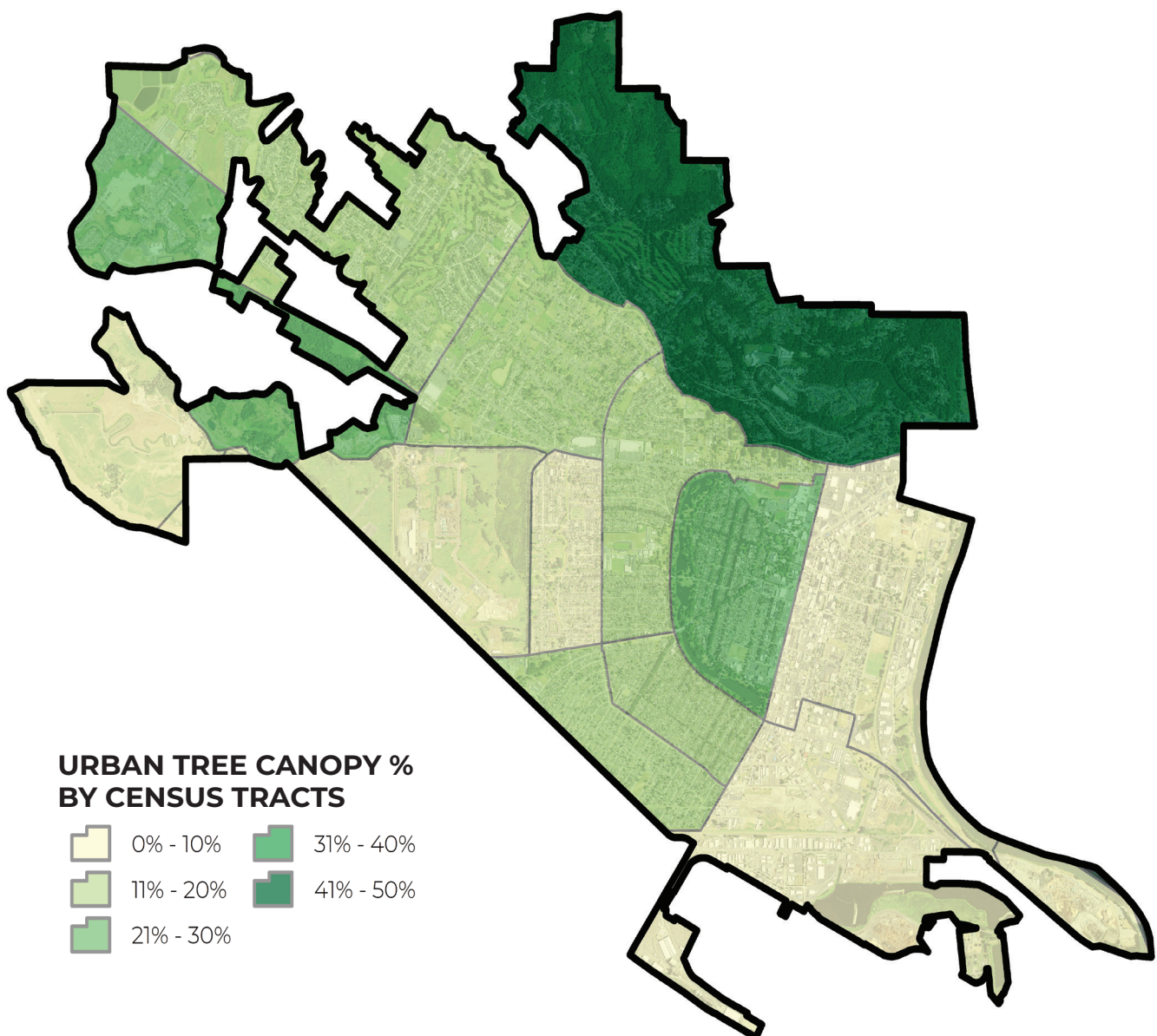


Figure 17. | Urban tree canopy in Longview by census tracts.

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY CENSUS TRACTS

Of the City's 12 census tracts, two experienced less than 1% of change in canopy, two experienced losses of greater than 1%, and 10 experienced gains greater than 1%. The census tract with the highest canopy cover also experienced the greatest loss of 4% or 77 acres. This same tract also contains 46% of the City's tree canopy. The City should continue efforts to ensure that the existing tree canopy found here is preserved. Losses in canopy were concentrated near the northern edges of the city. The greatest gain in canopy cover was 4% on the west side of the city. Areas along Longview's southern and eastern boundaries experienced increases in canopy, as much as 4% in some areas.



URBAN TREE CANOPY BY CENSUS BLOCKS

UTC and PPA were assessed by census blocks, representing the smallest unit of analysis. These boundaries are also valuable for assessing the equitable distribution of tree canopy throughout the city as the blocks are linked to all demographic and socioeconomic U.S. census data. Results indicated that urban tree canopy varies substantially throughout the City. A 74% majority of blocks ranged from 0-20% UTC and 26% ranged from 20-100%. Blocks containing over 40% UTC represented 7% of all parcels. A 72% majority of blocks ranged from 0-40% PPA. Both PPA and UTC percentages varied significantly by census blocks.

URBAN TREE CANOPY % BY CENSUS BLOCKS

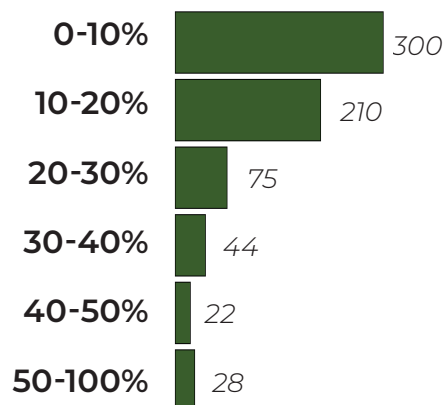


Figure 18. | Number of census blocks within percent canopy cover ranges.

POSSIBLE PLANTING AREA % BY CENSUS BLOCKS

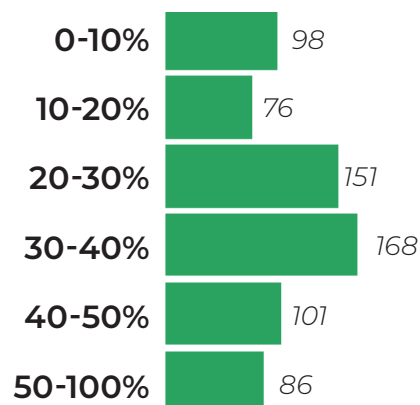


Figure 19. | Number of census blocks within percent possible planting area ranges.

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY CENSUS BLOCKS

In this smallest geographic scale used in this study, finer details on where specific changes are occurring are evident and best viewed in GIS desktop software or an interactive web mapping application such as TreePlotter CANOPY. Some block groups lost as much as 9% of their canopy while others gained 10%. Tree canopy change within the 681 census blocks, again, consisted of both losses and gains. Losses in canopy ranged from 1 to 81%, and gains in canopy also ranged from 1 to 33%. Just over 31% of census blocks had no or very little change in canopy coverage due to their small size and/or lack of trees in both 2011 and 2019.

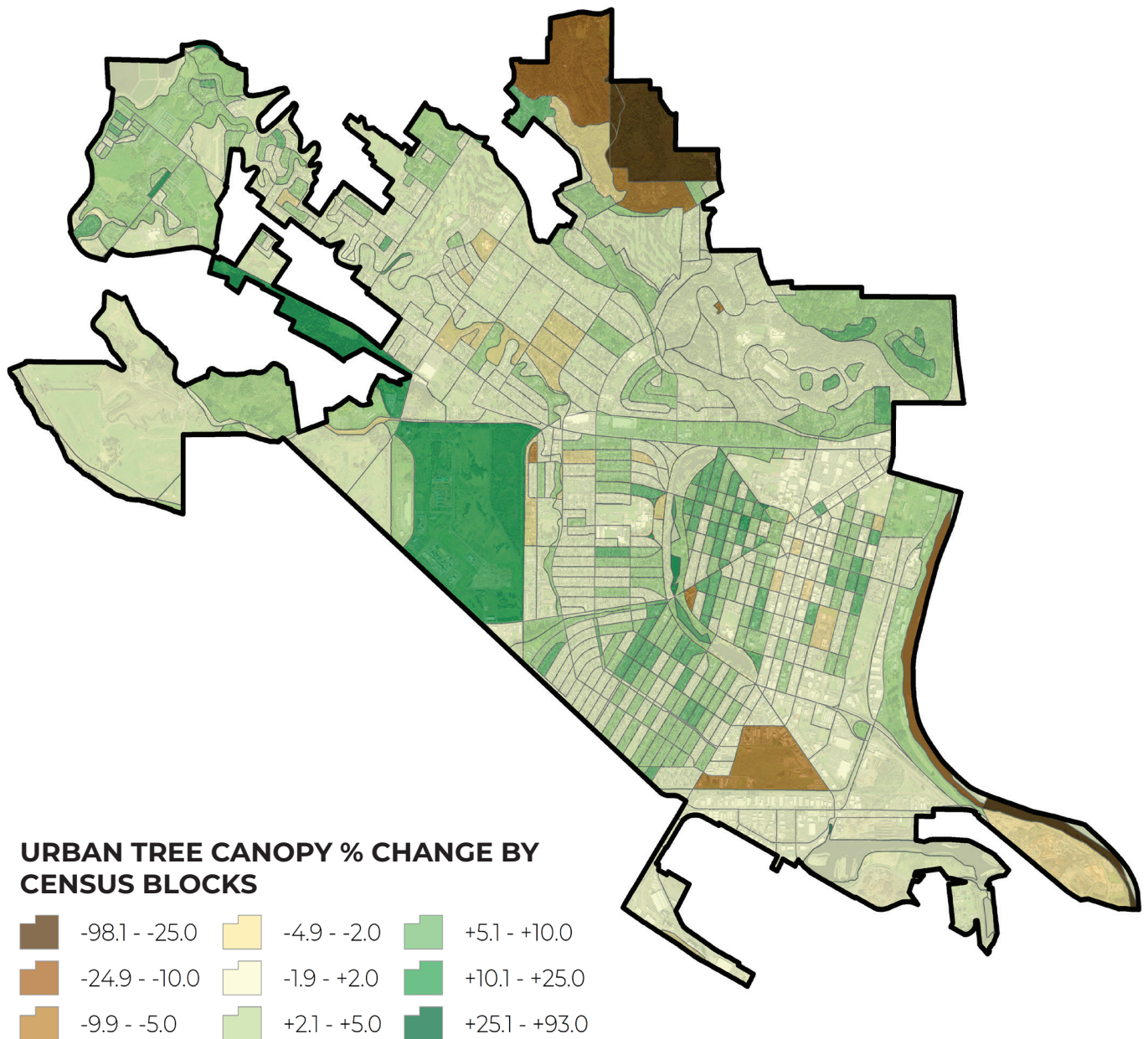


Figure 20. | Urban tree canopy in Longview by census blocks.

QUANTIFYING ECOSYSTEM BENEFITS

Using the best available science from i-Tree tools, values were calculated for some of the benefits and functions provided by trees and forests in Longview. The urban forest holds millions of dollars of savings in avoided infrastructure costs, pollution reduction, and stored carbon.

AIR QUALITY

Trees produce oxygen, capture air pollutants such as particulate matter directly on their leaves, improve public health, and reduce pollution indirectly by lowering air temperatures, reducing the formation of ozone. The existing tree canopy in Longview removes 45 tons of air pollution annually, valued at \$387,294.

STORMWATER AND WATER QUALITY

Trees and forests mitigate stormwater runoff which minimizes flood risk, stabilizes soil, reduces sedimentation in streams and marshland, and absorbs pollutants, thus improving water quality and habitats. On average, each acre of tree canopy in Longview absorbs 59 million gallons of water. This benefit of avoided runoff is valued at roughly \$282 per acre/per year. Extrapolated citywide, this means that Longview's existing tree canopy provides \$524,764 in annual stormwater runoff benefits.

CARBON STORAGE AND SEQUESTRATION

Trees accumulate carbon in their biomass; with most species in a temperate forest, the rate and amount increase with age. Longview's trees store approximately 74,496 tons of carbon, valued at \$12,705,376, and each year the tree canopy absorbs and sequesters approximately 1,823 tons of carbon dioxide, valued at \$311,041.

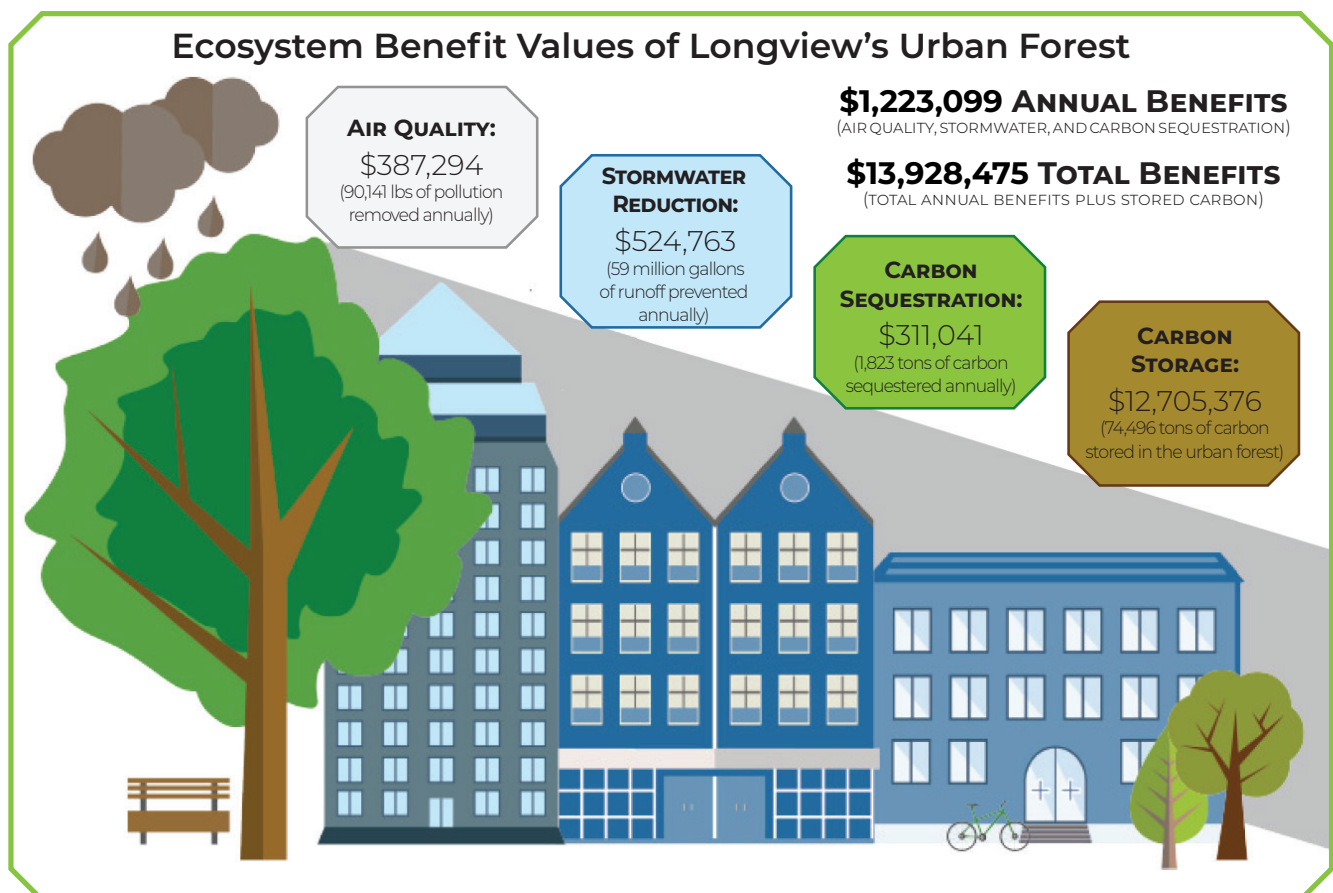


Figure 21. | Quantification of some of the monetary benefits of Longview's urban forest ecosystem services (based on 20% citywide tree canopy cover).

GREEN EQUITY ANALYSIS

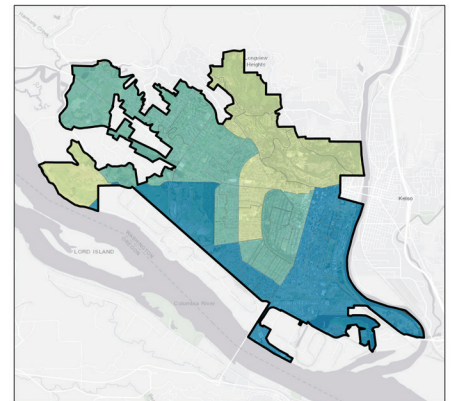
PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA DESCRIPTIONS

Urban tree canopy provides a multitude of direct and indirect benefits. To provide the most complete understanding of where those benefits are lacking, tree planting priorities were identified based on environmental, socio-demographic, and public health data sets.

Tree planting prioritization ranking is needs-based and designed to rank each census tract based on each area's need for a particular benefit that trees can provide. Rankings are sorted from high (blue) to low (yellow) and were calculated for each individual criteria as well as overall to show where multiple needs overlap. Viewing combined ranks show where tree canopy benefits can have the greatest impact by addressing multiple needs.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEMOGRAPHICS

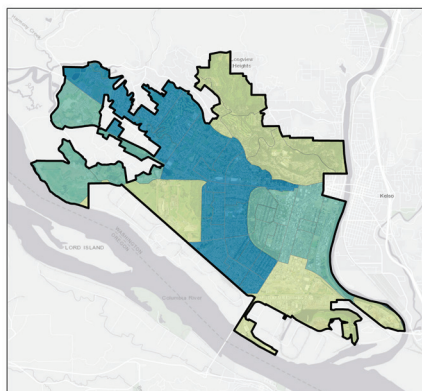
- **Asthma:** This indicator shows the percentage of residents 18 years or older with asthma. Model-based estimates have been provided by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) branch of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) using 2019 data and 2010 census boundaries.
- **Mental Health:** Values equal the percentage of residents 18 years or older that self-reported mental health not good for 14 days or more out of the month. Evidence shows that mental disorders are strongly related to the occurrence and risk behaviors for chronic disease.



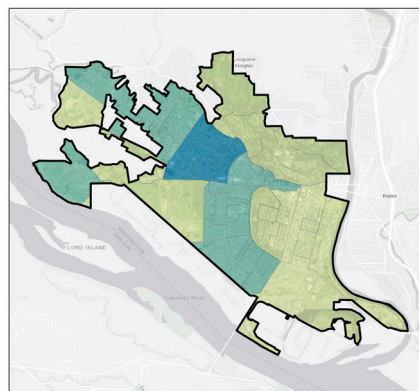
Asthma

ENVIRONMENTAL

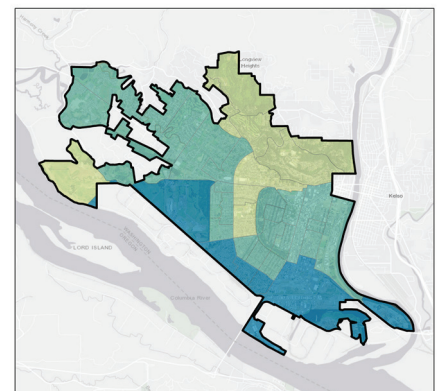
- **Stormwater:** Trees planted along roads can have greater benefits to water quality, runoff, and sedimentation.
- **Urban Heat Island:** The percentage of area that is impervious in residential, commercial, or industrial areas.



Stormwater



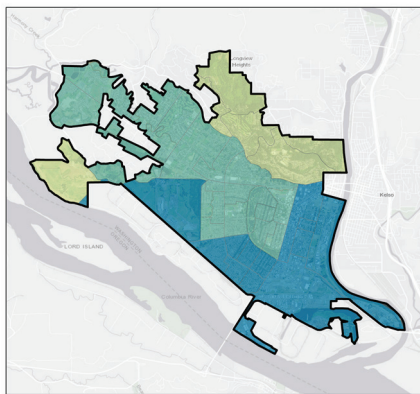
Urban Heat Island



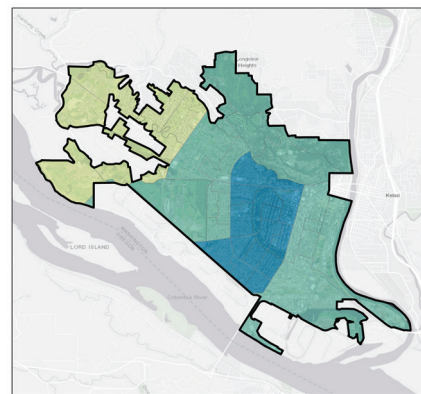
Mental Health

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DISPARITIES

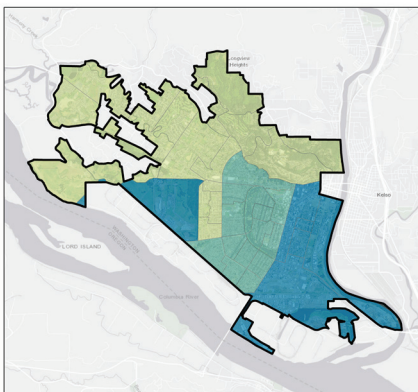
- **Overall Environmental Health Ranking:** This dataset ranked 19 indicators of community health, to provide cumulative environmental risks by each census tract to reduce environmental inequity in Washington's communities.
- **Environmental Effects:** This metric ranked residents' threat of lead exposure from housing; proximity to hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, proximity to National Priorities List sites (Superfund Sites), and closeness to wastewater discharge facilities.
- **Environmental Exposures:** Census tracts were ranked based on residents' threat of exposure to NOx-diesel emissions, ozone concentration, PM2.5 concentration, proximity to heavy traffic roadways, and toxic releases from facilities.
- **Socioeconomic Factors:** Vulnerable populations were determined based on the prevalence of limited English speaking, no high school diploma, poverty, minority populations, transportation expense, unaffordable housing, and unemployment levels.
- **Sensitive Populations:** This metric specified census tracts that contain populations with high death rates from cardiovascular disease and high percentages of low birth weights.



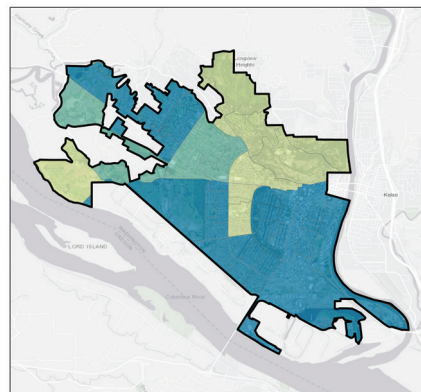
Overall Environmental Health Ranking



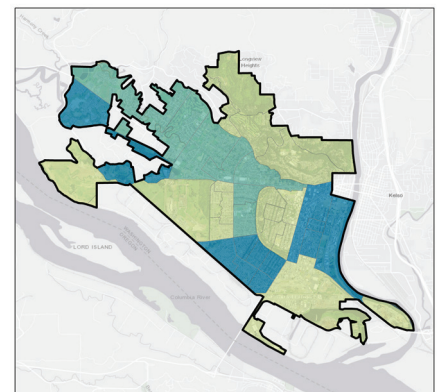
Environmental Effects



Environmental Exposures



Socioeconomic Factors



Sensitive Populations

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Longview has demonstrated that it values its natural resources and wants to maintain a healthy and sustainable urban environment. Recurring assessments of the City's tree canopy represent important steps in ensuring the long-term health of its urban forest. A greater percent of canopy cover can be achieved with proper planning, investment, and care of existing trees. The City should continue to monitor the health of the urban forest and implement the following recommendations to ensure the urban forest is considered during future city planning and development to sustain and enhance the benefits that trees provide to the community.

To preserve, protect, and maintain Longview's tree canopy, the City should continue to have a tree canopy assessment performed at regular intervals such as through TreePlotter CANOPY subscription or continuing regular projects. As the City grows, they will be able to use these data to ensure that their urban forest policies and management practices prioritize its maintenance, health, and growth. The City's urban forest provides Longview with a wealth of environmental, social, and even economic benefits which relate back to greater community pride and interest in citywide initiatives and priorities. These results can be used to identify where existing tree canopy cover should be preserved, where there are opportunities to continue to expand the City's canopy cover, and which areas would receive the greatest benefits from the investment of valuable time and resources into Longview's urban forest.

**More than one half
of all tree canopy
and one third of
all plantable space
is in Low Density
Residential areas.**

1. Leverage the results of this assessment to promote the urban forest

The results of this assessment should be used to encourage investment in urban forest monitoring, maintenance, and management; to prepare supportive information for local budget requests/grant applications; and to develop targeted presentations for city leaders, planners, engineers, resource managers, and the public on the functional benefits of trees in addressing environmental issues. The land cover, tree canopy, and urban tree canopy change data should be disseminated to diverse partners for urban forestry and other applications while the data are current and most useful for decision-making and implementation planning. The information from this study can help establish new canopy cover goals for the short- and long-term to continue to expand Longview's urban forest to its known potential.

2. Use the urban tree canopy change data to identify areas to prioritize canopy expansion

The City and its various stakeholders can utilize the results of the UTC, PPA, and urban tree canopy change analyses to identify the best locations on City-owned and private property to focus future tree planting and canopy expansion efforts. Trees can play a large role in improving public health by improving air quality, lowering temperatures, reducing stormwater, and addressing climate change. The City can acquire parcels for public use as part of redeveloped neighborhoods to be used as carbon sinks to address community access to nature, climate, human health, and equity. The City can develop a proactive street tree maintenance program to take on the responsibility of planting and managing street trees, ensuring healthy trees are distributed equitably across the city. Given the majority of tree loss was attributed

to clearing of trees for new development, the City should evaluate city codes to increase tree preservation, create space for existing trees during the development process, and set aside space for new larger stature trees to be planted both on private property and within the public right-of-way to maximize the benefits of trees.

3. Develop outreach programs in residential areas

In Longview, 34% of all PPA is found in areas designated as Low Density Residential. The City should focus on community outreach and education programs to better inform citizens, businesses, and private landholders of the environmental, health, social, and financial benefits that trees provide and consider other strategies to help preserve existing trees and grow the tree canopy in the plantable space in residential areas. The City should explore options to develop grant programs for tree maintenance or removal of hazard or invasive trees within the city to remove barriers for overburdened communities which lack tree canopy. Tree giveaways, tree planting programs, and tree maintenance events can help to promote new tree plantings. To promote new plantings, expand the partnership with local contractors to plant more trees on redeveloped or newly developed property focusing on low-canopy and underserved neighborhoods.

4. Focus new plantings in high priority areas

To maximize impact, see greater return on investment, and provide the greatest number of benefits to the community, we recommend that the City focus planting and management efforts in areas with high weighted



priority rankings. Planting priority maps and data, such as the map on page 24, show the areas of highest priority for all planting prioritization criteria. The City should also use the GIS data and software tools provided to create unique weighted scenarios to focus efforts in targeted areas that meet specific criteria. For instance, the City could find areas that have low UTC, high PPA, a highly sensitive population, and the greatest benefits to temperature reduction (UHI). Focusing urban forest management resources on expanding and maintaining tree canopy in these areas will have positive impacts on multiple factors that the City has deemed important. Efforts should focus on outreach to the residents of these neighborhoods, as well as local business and land owners, in order to promote new tree plantings and continued maintenance of existing trees.



REPORT

APPENDIX

ACCURACY ASSESSMENT

Classification accuracy serves two main purposes. Firstly, accuracy assessments provide information to technicians producing the classification about where processes need to be improved and where they are effective. Secondly, measures of accuracy provide information about how to use the classification and how well land cover classes are expected to estimate actual land cover on the ground. Even with high resolution imagery, very small differences in classification methodology and image quality can have a large impact on overall map area estimations.

The classification accuracy error matrix illustrated in Table A1 contain confidence intervals that report the high and low values that could be expected for any comparison between the classification data and what actual, on the ground land cover was in 2019. This accuracy assessment was completed using high resolution aerial imagery, with computer and manual verification. No field verification was completed.

THE INTERNAL ACCURACY ASSESSMENT WAS COMPLETED IN THESE STEPS:

1. Two hundred and twenty five sample points, or approximately 15 points per square mile area in Longview (15 sq. miles), were randomly distributed across the study area and assigned a random numeric value.
2. Each sample point was then referenced using the NAIP aerial photo and assigned one of five generalized land cover classes ("Ref_ID") mentioned above by a technician.
3. In the event that the reference value could not be discerned from the imagery, the point was dropped from the accuracy analysis. In this case, no points were dropped.
4. An automated script was then used to assign values from the classification raster to each point ("Eval_ID"). The classification supervisor provides unbiased feedback to quality control technicians regarding the types of corrections required. Misclassified points (where reference ID does not equal evaluation ID) and corresponding land cover are inspected for necessary corrections to the land cover.¹
5. Accuracy is re-evaluated (repeat steps 3 & 4) until an acceptable classification accuracy is achieved.

SAMPLE ERROR MATRIX INTERPRETATION

Statistical relationships between the reference pixels (representing the true conditions on the ground) and the intersecting classified pixels are used to understand how closely the entire classified map represents Longview's landscape. The error matrix shown in Table A1 represent the intersection of reference pixels manually identified by a human observer (columns) and classification category of pixels in the classified image (rows). The blue boxes along the diagonals of the matrix represent agreement between the two-pixel maps. Off-diagonal values represent the number of pixels manually referenced to the column class that were classified as another category in the classification image. Overall accuracy is computed by dividing the total number of correct pixels by the total number of pixels reported in the matrix ($55 + 76 + 74 + 4 + 7 = 216 / 225 = 96\%$), and the matrix can be used to calculate per class accuracy percentages. For example, 55 points were manually identified in the reference map as Tree Canopy, and 55 of those pixels were classified as Tree Canopy in the classification map. This relationship is called the "Producer's Accuracy" and is calculated by dividing the agreement pixel total (diagonal) by the reference pixel total (column total). Therefore, the Producer's Accuracy for Tree Canopy is calculated as: $(55/55 = 1)$, meaning that we can expect that ~100% of all 2019 tree canopy in the Longview, VA study area was classified as Tree Canopy in the 2019 classification map.

Conversely, the "User's Accuracy" is calculated by dividing the total number of agreement pixels by the total number of classified pixels in the row category. For example, 74 classification pixels intersecting reference pixels were classified as Impervious, but 2 pixels were identified as Tree Canopy and 1 was identified as water in the reference map. Therefore, the User's Accuracy for Tree Canopy is calculated as: $(74/77 = 0.961)$, meaning that ~96% of the pixels classified as Impervious in the classification were actual Impervious. It is important to recognize the Producer's and User's accuracy percent values are based on a sample of the true ground cover, represented by the reference pixels at each sample point. Interpretation of the sample error matrix results indicates this land cover, and more importantly, tree canopy, were accurately mapped in Longview in 2019. The largest sources of classification confusion exist between vegetation and impervious.

¹ Note that by correcting locations associated with accuracy points, bias is introduced to the error matrix results. This means that matrix results based on a new set of randomly collected accuracy points may result in significantly different accuracy values.

Table A1. | Error matrix for land cover classifications in Longview, WA. (2019).

		Reference Data					
		Tree Canopy	Vegetation	Impervious	Soil / Dry Veg.	Water	Total Reference Pixels
Classification Data	Tree Canopy	55	1	2	0	0	58
	Vegetation	0	76	0	1	0	77
	Impervious	0	2	74	1	0	77
	Soil / Dry Veg.	0	1	0	4	0	5
	Water	0	0	1	0	7	8
	Total	55	80	77	6	7	225
		Overall Accuracy =		96%			
Producer's Accuracy		User's Accuracy					
Tree Canopy		100%		Tree Canopy		95%	
Veg. / Open Space		95%		Veg. / Open Space		99%	
Impervious		96%		Impervious		96%	
Bare Ground / Soil		67%		Bare Ground / Soil		80%	
Water		100%		Water		88%	

ACCURACY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Interpretation of the sample error matrix offers some important insights when evaluating Longview's urban tree canopy coverage and how well aligned the derived land cover data are with interpretations by the human eye. The high accuracy of the 2019 data indicates that regardless of how and when it was achieved, the City's current tree canopy can be safely assumed to match the figures stated in this report (approximately 20%).

GLOSSARY/KEY TERMS

Land Acres: Total land area, in acres, of the assessment boundary (excludes water).

Non-Canopy Vegetation: Areas of grass and open space where tree canopy does not exist.

Possible Planting Area - Vegetation: Areas of grass and open space where tree canopy does not exist, and it is biophysically possible to plant trees.

Soil/Dry Vegetation: Areas of bare soil and/or dried, dead vegetation.

Total Acres: Total area, in acres, of the assessment boundary (includes water).

Unsuitable Impervious: Areas of impervious surfaces that are not suitable for tree planting. These include buildings and roads and all other types of impervious surfaces.

Unsuitable Planting Area: Areas where it is not feasible to plant trees. Airports, ball fields, golf

courses, etc. were manually defined as unsuitable planting areas.

Unsuitable Soil: Areas of soil/dry vegetation considered unsuitable for tree planting. Irrigation and other modifiers may be required to keep a tree alive in these areas.

Unsuitable Vegetation: Areas of non-canopy vegetation that are not suitable for tree planting due to their land use.

Urban Tree Canopy (UTC): The "layer of leaves, branches and stems that cover the ground" (Raciti et al., 2006) when viewed from above; the metric used to quantify the extent, function, and value of the urban forest. Tree canopy was generally taller than 10-15 feet tall.

Water: Areas of open, surface water not including swimming pools.

MAY | 2022

URBAN TREE CANOPY
ASSESSMENT
LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON





WATER PUMP AND LOG WATER RUNNEL
LEADING TO WATERWHEEL



LARGE STUMP
PICNIC AREA



LOG PILE WITH LARGE SCULPTURAL
CIRCLE SAW



TIMBER BEAM, LOG AND ROPE PLAY



LOG PILES HELD WITH INDUSTRIAL BRACKETS



SAND PLAY AREA WITH WATER
RUNNEL AND BOULDERS

LOG ROUNDS FOR LOG HOP AND ALONG SLOPE OF
MOUND



FORESTED MOUND WITH RELOCATED SPHERE
SCULPTURE AT TOP



CHILDREN'S PATH

LARGE STUMPS WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF TREE FELLING CUTS



ADDITIONAL PARKING
(WILL INCLUDE ADA)

NEW PICNIC SHELTER WITH COWLITZ LONGHOUSE
DESIGN



ENTRANCE MEADOW
WITH SHADE TREES

BUFFER PLANTING AREAS
WITH NATIVE AND ADAPTIVE SPECIES

C-SHAPED MOUNDS REPRESENTING PULP MILL
WOOD CHIP PILES



'HARVESTED' MOUND WITH WATER PUMP AT TOP



2.0 GOALS & OBJECTIVES

#1 GOAL: The City of Longview's Parks and Recreation Department Mission: Create a healthy community by providing high quality park and recreation services to everyone.

2.1 OVERVIEW:

This comprehensive plan includes goals and objectives that are intended to guide the planning and decision-making process to ensure that parks and recreation services meet the needs of the community now and in the future. The goals set forth in this document are based upon citizen input and overall analysis of the parks and recreation system.

The goals within this document stem from the 2016 update of the comprehensive plan and have been added to and refined with the help of the community, boards, and city staff. The objectives state how the department endeavors to achieve these goals and ultimately ensure that actions taken by the department going forward align with its mission. The recommendations throughout the comprehensive plan serve as measurable action steps to meet the needs of the community, its stakeholders, and help reach the department's ultimate goal- our mission.

2.2 PLANNING

#2 GOAL: To systematically and efficiently plan and design for the sustainability of the park and recreation needs for the citizens of Longview.

- PLAN-1) Work to reduce the impacts of developments and ensure provisions for open space by requiring all residential developments to provide land for parks, trails, walkways, and open space through the land dedication ordinance.
- PLAN-2) When funding and ability to maintain additional land becomes available, pursue private dedication of land through a variety of methods to facilitate public access to parks, and provide a continuous system of parks, trails, and open space.
- PLAN-3) When possible, acquire any rail right-of-ways that are no longer in use to provide for multi-use trails designed for the exclusive use of non-motorized recreation and transportation.
- PLAN-4) Continue to pursue opportunities for the development and/or partnership for community recreation and sport facilities.
- PLAN-5) Support the City's efforts in creating a linkage system, which connects the park system, schools, and other important public facilities within the city and surrounding area (e.g., bicycle lanes and multi-use trails).
- PLAN-6) Focus planning efforts in portions of the city that are underserved, marginalized, experiencing rapid growth, or currently lack recreation service and involve citizens.
- PLAN-7) Partner with other city departments, governmental agencies, surrounding cities, and private organizations to coordinate park planning and land acquisition to maximize the benefits available from public lands for parks, trees, and recreational activities.

2.3 MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONS

#3 GOAL: Provide a quality park, recreation, urban forest, golf, open space, and trail system that is efficient to administer and cost effective to maintain.

- M/OP-1) Provide clear and direct leadership that supports and promotes the department core values and focuses on the department mission.
- M/OP-2) Offer staff training, acquire labor saving equipment, and develop effective strategies to streamline operations.
- M/OP-3) Focus on reducing risk to public and employees by using multi-faceted strategies that minimize economic and health risks.
- M/OP-4) Invest in preventative maintenance and timely upgrades/replacements to support the lifespan of park amenities and facilities.
- M/OP-5) Encourage staff to seek out alternative funding sources such as federal, state, and local grants as well as sponsorships and partnerships.

2.4 PARKS

#4 GOAL: Protect Longview's natural beauty and areas to recreate by sustaining and improve upon the system of parks, trails, amenities, and open space.

- PARK-1) Develop a capital improvement plan for parks and facilities that can be funded at a level that allows for a reasonable implementation schedule.
- PARK-2) Inventory and evaluate the current park restroom facilities, potential sites for additional restrooms, and then create and implement a restroom replacement and installation schedule.
- PARK-3) Implement the playground equipment replacement program to bring all equipment into compliance with safety and accessibility guidelines.
- PARK-4) Involve the community to review and update the upgrades to Cloney Park.
- PARK-5) Seek out support for funding opportunities to implement the Roy Morse Master Plan, a multifaceted approach for new upgraded synthetic sports fields to meet the higher level of demand and use including but not limited to grants, private donations, and partnerships for department, public, school district, non-profit, and private use.
- PARK-6) Identify and mitigate safety and security issues and maintain existing parks at current level of service standards that meet the public's desire for safety, cleanliness, and usefulness.

2.5 OPEN SPACES/CONSERVATION

#5 GOAL: Conserve Longview's history and character for future generations by providing open space as a balance to residential and commercial development.

- OPEN-1) Conserve existing public lands currently in a natural state through careful planning and cooperative agreements between appropriate government agencies and private enterprises.
- OPEN-2) Use appropriate acquisition methods to protect natural areas which are sensitive to urban development or represent a significant natural and visual asset.
- OPEN-3) Support local native species planting efforts to ensure the continued viability and diversity of indigenous plant communities in specific park properties, and promote the use of plants naturally adapted to local conditions through identification of native, nuisance, and prohibited plants.
- OPEN-4) Encourage a significant percentage of public open space to be included when compatible in style, function, and funding as part of clustered residential and commercial development.

2.6 RECREATION

#6 GOAL: Provide high quality recreation programs throughout the community that are fun, educational, accessible, and safe for people of all ages and abilities.

- REC-1) Be the leader for healthy living in our community by creating physical activity and play opportunities for all.
- REC-2) Evaluate the needs and effectiveness of programs and activities through surveys and evaluation forms to identify community interests relating to programs, services, and opportunities.
- REC-3) Create a title and secondary sponsorship program to promote partnership with organizations or agencies that align with the department mission to provide large scale community events at a free or reasonable cost to the community.
- REC-4) Develop and implement effective marketing strategies to build awareness of programs, events, facilities, benefits of parks and recreation, and brand recognition to the community.
- REC-5) Research options for increased use of technology and online tools to help participants register easier and find information faster and more readily available.

2.7 GOLF COURSE OPERATIONS

#7 GOAL: Provide excellent customer service by sustaining the current conditions of the course and offerings while maintaining a realistic financial management plan that can facilitate long term success.

- GOLF-1) Manage golf playing surfaces for optimal performance and desired conditions through the maintenance of healthy and functional turf grass while maintaining a positive environmental impact.
- GOLF-2) Explore ways to broaden and deepen the involvement of the golfing public, men's and women's clubs, and the Mint Valley Golf Advisory Committee in operational decision making processes where possible.
- GOLF-3) Build upon and implement current Mint Valley Golf Course Marketing Plan to target the demographic gaps in golf participation in surrounding areas.
- GOLF-4) Instruct and offer programs that develop junior golfers from beginner to advanced while cultivating the social, physical, emotional, and mental development to aide in creating lifelong golfers.
- GOLF-5) Develop a plan for long-term fee structures by reviewing comparable golf course fees to ensure the course stays competitive within the market.
- GOLF-6) Complete a facility infrastructure inventory to evaluate and identify capital improvement projects and create a timeline to plan priority of needs for upgrade and replacement.

2.8 URBAN FOREST

#8 GOAL: Protect and maintain a healthy urban forest that supports the preferred future of canopy and understory planning.

- UF-1) Promote the street tree program through the planning process for new developments, and ensure the safety and well-being of existing tree inventory during construction projects.
- UF-2) Update the City of Longview Urban Forest Management Plan to protect trees and preserve their role in defining the city's character using current industry standards.
- UF-3) Continue practices that ensure ongoing Tree City USA and Tree City of the World designations are obtained annually.
- UF-4) Incorporate urban forestry practices into the City's Storm Water Management Plan.
- UF-5) Educate residents, public agencies, and the private sector in caring for the urban forest and deepening the community's connection to nature.

2.9 Trails

#9 GOAL: Create non-motorized trail network that provides for active recreation as well as links parks, schools, and community destinations throughout the city.

- TR-1) Develop a trail network that provides for both recreation and transportation opportunities that include on and off street routes making travel fun, safe, and enjoyable.
- TR-2) Incorporate a variety of trails into the network that include those designated as multi-use, interpretive, hiking or pedestrian only, ADA accessible, equestrian, and bicycle trails.
- TR-3) Support the city's pedestrian and bicycle plan throughout the city as an active mode of transportation by constructing new trails as a linkage between parks and giving access to other public destinations.
- TR-4) Partner with surrounding cities, private land owners, rails to trails, and diking district to provide opportunities for creating a connected community feel and allowing for longer distance trails.

2.10 PUBLIC ART

#10 GOAL: Support public art to enhance city infrastructure, create engaging space, strengthen community pride, commemorate history, and provide educational opportunities.

- ART-1) Encourage support of public art through donations, purchases, and partnerships with the arts and business communities.
- ART-2) Promote active participation and attendance of arts events by community residents.
- ART-3) Continue to actively partner with the Visual Arts Commission and the Longview Outdoor Gallery to provide high quality art in appropriate locations.
- ART-4) Support the arts by encouraging the display of public art in city parks, public spaces, and within and on city buildings to help commit to an aesthetically pleasing physical environment.
- ART-5) Actively seek out and engage with groups to aid in the support of upkeep and maintenance of public art.

2.11 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

#11 GOAL: Encourage public involvement throughout the parks and recreation service and operation planning process to meet the needs of the citizens and allow for a sense of ownership.

- PUB-1) Partner with the Longview Parks and Recreation Foundation that is dedicated to supporting, enhancing, and promoting park and recreation services to the community.
- PUB-2) Explore alternate means of contacting and communicating with citizens through a variety of outlets such as email, social networks, quarterly guide, public forums, city website, and print advertisement.
- PUB-3) Create a program to recruit, organize, and retain volunteers to assist the department on a variety of projects and programs that helps to operational costs as well as build ownership of the programs for the volunteers.
- PUB-4) Allow for workshop style meetings where community members and leaders in locations throughout the county can gather input on current park and recreation needs and priorities.